The Mapleton Item.

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LOCAL NEWS.

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New photographs at the ITEM store.—Mapleton Presbyterian church, public school building and grounds, first church and school house of the town.

The school directors of Cromwell township have had the pupils of old Rockhill school transferred to the fine new school building recently completed in the Narrows.

Recent deaths in Bedford county were Samuel Putt, of Saxton, aged 82 years; Mrs. Barbara Rice, of near Salemville, aged 75 years, Mrs. Rebecca Morgart, of Ray's Cove, aged 69; John Crawley, jr., of Bedford, aged 15.

The Geiser Manufacturing company, of Waynesboro, has decided to go into the manufacture on a large scale of gasoline traction engines and will place this line of work in its shops at Greencastle, which will require an increase of workmen there.

The dedicatory services of the new church of the Brethren at Burnham. "Newtown Division," Mifflin county, will take place on Sunday, December 20, at 2.30 p. m. Elder H. K. Ober, of Elizabethtown college, will preach at this service and also in the evening.

At the Item stationery department you will find a line of new birthday and Christmas post cards, Christmas booklets. etc. Latest designs of post cards priced from 1c to 50c. Our line of 3 for 5c cards is the best ever brought to town. We invite you to call for Christmas novelties. The stock will be choice.

The Brunswick hotel, of Huntingdon, owned by C. E. Puderbaugh, formerly of Altoona, will change hands on January 1, when H. D. Taylor one of the present Huntingdon county commissioners will take charge of it. It will be managed by Seibert Taylor, now a route agent from Huntingdon to Comberland.

As a result of the recent inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad by the officials of the company, Foreman Dayid Hawk of Mapleton received the prize of $50.00 for the best kept sub-division on supervisor's division No. 7 between Longfellow and Huntingdon. This is the second year in succession that Foreman Hawk drew the $50 prize. He evidently understands his business.

Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy; for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars,

Michael Bolley, a resident of Steelton, hung himself at his home Sunday morning, after a dispute with his family. Following the quarrel the man went to the front part of the house and made deliberate preparations for his suicide, tearing a strip from the stairs and nailing it to a beam, to which he attached a rope. Then standing on a chair he kicked it away and strangled to death. This is the third successive Sunday on which Harrisburg and its vicinity have had suicides.

James Jones was given a hearing before 'Squire James Kelly, of Huntingdon, on Friday afternoon for enticing Miss Zelda Wonderly, of near Entriken, from her home. Jones, who wa a former Reformatory inmate, eloped with the girl and stopped on Sunday night at James Creek, at Samuel Beaver's boarding house. The man is married and has a wife and child and had showed their pictures to the Wonderly family. Dr. Frontz testified at the hearing that Jones was suffering from a contagious disease. He was bound over for court.

Civil Engineer Robert T. Vincent, of Woodland, who had been employed during the past five weeks surveying and mapping Mapleton borough, completed his work last Saturday morning and the same day departed for his home. All our citizens who have seen the map pronounce it a a first-class job. Mr. Vincent is regularly employed by the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company and his long term of service with this company is evidence of his worth as a practical engineer and our council was fortunate indeed in securing his services. Several blue prints will be made from the map and it will then be possible for any of our citizens to have access to the borough map

ANNOUNCEMENT.

About the first of the New Year the ITEM will commence the publication of a series of articles of a historic character which will be of general interest to the people who have been or are residents of Huntingdon county, and especially to those residing, or who have resided, in the section between Jack's mountain and the Raystown branch. These articles will be the result of much research and are being prepared at considerable expense. They will be worthy of preservation and a copy should be in every home in Union, Cass and Tod townships, and adjacent territory. The publication of these articles will continue during the greater part of the year 1909, and may not be concluded until some time in the year 1910.

We advise every family to get and preserve a copy of these articles. You can get them, and all the local and general news by subscribing for THE MAPLETON ITEM.

From Mont Alto, Pa.

From a private letter from Charles Banks of Mapleton, who is at the tuberculosis camp at Mont Alto for treatment, we glean some facts of general interest. Mr. Banks is getting along nicely and has gained considerable but he thinks the experience very strenuous. Patients are kept in the open air from 9.30 to 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon and from 1 to 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon and are not permitted to go in to get warm. At three o'clock in the afternoon they go to the egg and milk pavillion and drink cold milk. Some of the patients suffer considerably from the cold at night. The bedrooms are about 10 by 12 feet and about eight feet of the wall is out for windows. These windows are not closed and watchmen are on duty all night. Mr. Banks thinks Mont Alto the windiest place he has ever been but means to remain as long as he continues to improve. Time passes slowly as it is too cold to do much reading or writing.

There are about 375 patients at Mont Alto. There are new ones received almost daily. Some go away cured and some leave because they cannot stand the cold. About three thousand eggs and nine hundred quarts of milk are consumed daily. About forty cottages have been erected at a cost of $1200 each and an infirmary, costing $45,000, is in course of construction and will be completed about the first of the year. In the Lower Camp there are a large number of tents. The laundry is to be completed in February. The dining room has a capacity of five hundred and twenty-five. At the present time the water supply is very low and some anxiety is felt for fear it may fail almost entirely to meet the requirements of the Camp. The running expenses of maintaining the Camp are very large but an earnest effort is being made to stay the ravages of the "white plague."

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9 30, class at 10.30 a. m., preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The fourth quarterly conference for this charge will be held in the Mapleton church at 3.10 p, m., Wednesday, December 23rd.

Preparation is being made to give a Christmas entertainment in the church on the evening of December 24, at 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services for next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school 9.30, preaching at 10.30 a. m., christian endeavor at 6.15 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for Sunday, December 20th: Sunday school 9.30, preaching 10.45 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00 and prayer meeting at 7 p. m

A Christmas entertainment will be held in the church Christmas evening at 7 o'clock, at which all will be welcome.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Sarah Shuman, of Newport, was the guest of Mrs. G. W. Yocum over Sunday.

—Mrs. M. E. Lotz, of Shirleysburg, is the guest of friends in Mapleton this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rex visited friends in Altoona from Saturday until yesterday.

—Andrew P. Simpson, proprietor of Hotel Simpson, Mill Creek, was a visitor in Mapleton Monday morning.

—Mrs. David Hawk and daughter Arvilla and son Elmer left yesterday to visit friends at Johnstown and Derry.

—Clarence Hall and family, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hall's aunts, Mrs. J B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright.

—Harry Fleck, wife and son, of Carnegie. Pa., visited Mrs. Fleck's brother. Fred Hoffman and family, Friday and Saturday.

—The Misses Helen and Myra Eynon, of Altoona, visited their cousin, Miss Margaret Hicks, several days during the past week.

—Bigler Miller and Miss Viola Wagner, of Warriorsmark township, were guests last week in the home of Frank Yetter on Main street.

—Mrs. Henderson Hamilton and niece Miss Gertrude Smith, of Huntingdon, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Duffy Wednesday last.

—Deputy Carrier W. G. Dell was in charge on the rural route Monday and vesterday during the absence of regular carrier M. L. Rex.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Monroe Querry and and children, of Hollidaysburg, spent Sunday with the lady's parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shore, near town.

—J. G. Hicks and Joseph M. Baker attended the Sunday school teachers training exercise in the First M. E. church, Huntiugdon, last Friday night.

—The Misses Emma and Julia Chilcott, of Colfax, left Mapleton Monday evening enroute to Orborne, Kansas, to spend the winter with their brother, Dr. B. F. Chilcott.

—Messrs. J. M. Goodhart, H. H. Goodhart and J. A. Brown, of the Lewistown Foundry and Machine Company, Lewistown, were registered at the Clairndon on Monday.

—Arthur Goodman, Miss Charlotte Goodman and Mrs. Rambler, of Mill Creek, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Narcissa Goodman during several days of the past week.

—Rev. J. H. Ake and bride, who are stopping at Hotel Clairndon were tendered a serenade in front of the hotel Saturday evening by the Mapleton band. A large crowd was present.

—Mrs, S. M. Duvali and daughter, Blanche, of Juniata, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mounts Saturday and Sunday. They were returning home after visiting friends at Harrisburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Fleck had as their guests during the week, his mother Mrs. Bebout and husband, his brother, Thurlow Fleck and son, and his sister, Mrs. Wilbur Yocum and son, all of Altoona.

—Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor of the Mapleton U. B. charge, who is conducting a revival meeting at Wayne, is meeting with success. Up to last Wednesday there had been three conversions and a number were then at the altar.

—Prof. J. G. Dell, superintendent of schools of Huntingdon county, will address an educational meeting at Salem church in Tell township Friday evening, December 18th. During the evening there will be recitations and music by pupils of the school.

—Mrs Ephraim Black, of Hare's valley, was removed to the hospital at Roaring Springs last week by Dr. W. W. Heaton, of Saltillo. The lady's health is generally poor and it is the hope of her friends that treatment at the institution will prove of much benefit to her.

—Ex-County Treasurer George M. Green, of Cassville, who operates a planing mill at that place and is engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber, was in Mapleton for several hours Friday afternoon. being on his way home from Huntingdon where he spent the greater part of the week leisurely among friends. Mr. Green's time is wholly consumed with business matters and deciding to take a vacation he went to Huntingdon to spend the time. He appeared much pleased with his visit to the county seat.

Aged Lady Burned to Death.

Mrs. Margaret Benney, 81 years old, of McVeytown, was found dead in her room at the home of her son, George, Monday morning. Her clothing was burned off and her body almost burned to a cinder. Just how the accident occurred is not known, as there were no witnesses. The inmates of the house were awakened by the smell of smoke and found the aged lady dead with a broken kerosene lamp by her side and a large hole burned in the floor. It is supposed that she got up to take a smoke and was stricken with paralysis and knocked the lamp over in her fall, as the lamp had not been exploded. She was the widow of the late William Benney, known to many as the village coachmaker, and had spent all her life in McVeytown. She was the mother of Edward Benney, of Lewistown, who several ago lived in Mapleton, and the mother of W. D. Benney, of Juniata, who is well known to a number of persons here.

Mrs. Lettie Kimmel.

Mrs. Lettie Kimmel, wife of William J. Kimmel, died at her home, in Altoona, of a complication of diseases, at 1.10 o'clock Monday morning, December 14. 1908. The deceased was aged 50 years, 5 months and 22 days. She was the daughter of Adam and Annie Gerlach and was born at Mill Creek, this county. She is survived by her husband, mother, two children and seven step-children. Also by two brothers and three sisters: Walter and Lizzie, of Mill Creek; Mrs. Mary Carlin, of Centre Union; Mrs. Christ Goodman, of Huntingdon, and John, of Altoona. She was a member of the Luteran church and was a much esteemed Christian woman. The body was brought to Mill Creek yesterday morning and the funeral will take place at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment in Goodman's cemetery.

Mrs. George Harklerode.

Rachel Harklerode, widow of the late George Harklerode, of Clay township, died at Three Springs on December 8, 1908, of a complication of diseases, aged 69 years, and 8 months. Deceased's maiden name was Greenland, and she has many relatives in Trough Creek valley and Mapleton, as well as one sister, Mrs. Mollie Locke, of Orbisonia. For a number of years Mrs. Harklerode was a member of the Church of God and lived a christian life. She is survived by seven children, as follows: Mrs. Frank Devore, of Mount Union; Mrs. Elsie Mansberger, of Three Springs; Mrs. Collins Kapp, of Juniata; Mrs. Frank Heck, of Johnstown; Frank, of Wilmerding; Jasper and Louisa, at home.

On October 31 last there was trouble in the Speelman school, in Londonderry township, Bedford county. Miss Clara Reiswick, of Cessna, who was the teacher, was correcting one of the pupils when a youth named George Holler is alleged to have interfered. In the struggle which followed the teacher was thrown from the school porch and severely injured, it developing that she had to be taken to a hospital in Cumberland, where an operation was performed and the real result of her injuries is as yet uncertain. Recently young Holler was arrested on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill and taken before a justice of the peace, where he gave bail in the sum of $1000 for trial at court.

—Mr. George M. Gerhart, of Salida, Calorado, in company with Mrs. Grace Lightner, formerly of the same city, but more recently of Huntingdon, Pa., drove to Mapleton Monday and spent the day among friends. Mrs. Lightner has not been in good health for some months past but at this time she appears to be some better. Mr. Gerhart is a native of the Centennial state and this is his first visit to Pennsylvania.

—Benjamin F. White, formerly of Mapleton, who is an engineer at the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, slipped and fell from the top of his engine last Thursday morning. He was removed to the hospital where he lay in an unconscious condition until Friday morning. Yesterday he was somewnat improved but complains of intense pain about his head. There are no cuts or marks and it is supposed he alighted on his head sustaining a serious shock to his head and the muscles and organs of the neck. We hope he may continue to improve.

New Camp of P. O. S. of A, Instituted.

A new Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted at Marklesburg. this county, last Saturday evening. Saturday forenoon the district president, E. S. Gibboney, was very agreeably surprised by receiving a telegram from the state president, J. Calvin Strayer, stating that the latter expected to be present at the institution of the new Camp that evening. The state president, two members from Camp 59, thirty-six from Camp 321, twenty-seven from Camp 758 and the McConnellstown band went to Marklesburg on the evening train over the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad and one member came down from Saxton to assist in giving the new Camp legal existance. Arriving at Marklesburg station, the visiting delegation, headed by the McConnellstown band, marched to the town, about one mile distant.

The institution took place in the hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, which order kindly suspended its regular meeting for the occasion.

At the appointed time the State President called the meeting to order and had the new members enroll their names in the Constitution book. after which the District President announced the following officers pro tem. to assist in the institution:

Past president, P. B. Cutshall.
President, J. O. Bergantz.
Vice President, J. D. Grove.
Master of Forms, O. H. Isenberg.
Recording secretary, C. C. Brewster, Esq.
Financial secretary, T. A. Westbrook.
Treasurer, H. M. Lightner.
Conductor, H. S. Smith.
Inspector, G. W. Barrick.
Guard, Ellsworth Hicks.
Lecturer, Prof. J. G. Dell.
Assistant installing officers, G. W. Bunn and I. N. Swope.

After the new members had been obligated and instructed the following officers of the new Camp were installed by the State President, assisted by those appointed for the purpose:

Past president, H. C. Crum.
President, Prof. L. E. Boyer.
Vice president, Hamilton Reynolds.
Master of Forms, Homer Fouse.
Recording secretary, H. H. Crum.
Financial secretary, B. I. Stinson.
Treasurer, S. J. Taylor.
Conductor, C. N. Crum.
Inspector, George Knode.
Guard, Charles Weller.
Trustees, Prof. L. E. Boyer, A. B. Garner and R. M. Byers.
Chaplain, H. C. Boyer.
Assistant Recording secretary, William G. Weiler.
Right Sentinel, Nelson Keith.
Left Sentinel, Jesse Rodgers.

After proclamation had been made of the legal institution of the Camp the State President delivered an excellent address, which was followed by brief remarks by the district president E. S. Gibboney, I. N. Swope, C. C. Brewster, G. W. Bunn, Prof. J. G. Dell, E. E. Heffner, Prof. L. E. Boyer and others. The midnight hour having arrived the session was promptly closed and the members from Huntingdon and McConnellstown returned home by special train.

The new Camp is numbered 769 and the credit of organizing it belongs to E. S. Gibboney, H. C. Crum and Charles Weller. It starts with a membership of forty-four and will have a rapid growth. In the membership fifteen occupations are represented as follows: eleven miners, eight farmers, seven laborers, five teachers, three clerks, and one each of the following: station agent, railroader, foreman, postmaster, thresher, cobbler, fireman, blacksmith, moulder and student. The average age of the members is twenty-six and four-eleventh years. Three are sixteen years of age and the oldest is sixty-one. Eleven are under 20 years of age; eighteen are past 20 and under 30; ten are past 30 and under 40; three are past 40 and under 50, and two are over 50.

This Camp has the distinction of being the only camp ever instituted in Huntingdon county at which the State President honored the occasion with his presence. Washington Camp No. 769 is the sixth Camp instituted since the adjournment of the State Camp, one of the others being Camp No. 758, of McConnellstown, this county. We believe both these Camps will be strong exponents of the principles of the Order. So may it be.

EXPLOSION KILLS 14 ON PANAMA CANAL

Caused by Premature Firing of Giant Dynamite Blast.

FIFTY WORKMEN WERE INJURED

Others Missing and May Be Buried Under Tons of Debris at Bas Obispo—Three Americans Among Those Blown to Pieces.

Colon, Panama.—A giant blast of dynamite, already prepared for firing, was prematurely exploded in the workings on the Panama Canal at Bas Obispo. Fourteen men were killed and fifty injured.

It may be that others have been killed, for the debris is piled up in all directions.

Bas Obispo is about thirty miles from Colon, and the shocks of the explosion was distinctly felt here.

Numerous reports are current as to the cause of the accident, but the official version from Clebra states that during the loading of the last hole of the blast the dynamite in this cutting was discharged, and the remaining twenty-two tons were exploded by concussion. The holes had not been connected electrically, as the discharge of the blast was set for 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The last hole was being loaded under the supervision of one of the most efficient powder men in the employ of the commission.

Thirteen bodies have been taken from the wreckage caused by the explosion. It is believed that a score or more are still under the masses of rocks and earth that were rent and hurled about over a space 800 feet long by 400 wide. The death list would have been appalling had a train conveying 500 laborers passed a few minutes later. This train steamed through the cut and was barely out of view when the explosion occurred. All the tracks were first torn up and then buried deep under sod and fragments of rocks.

The whole hillside in the cut has been wrecked, the dynamite scattering the earth and tossing huge boulders in all directions.

A ninety-ton steam shovel was crushed to bits under the weight of falling rocks. Every one of the crew was killed.

The clearing away the wreckage continued throughout the night, but a much longer time will be necessary to clear away the great heaps of earth and rocks in the search for the buried dead. Hundreds of men were working heroically to find the bodies. Here and there pieces of human flesh and bone are turned over with pick and shovel.

The blast consisted of fifty-one holes sixty feet deep and spread out over a large section of territory. The last hole was being charged by John J. Reidy, an experienced powderman, when it exploded. The others were exploded by the concussion. Reidy was blown to pieces.

The other Americans dead include John J. Korp, steam shovel engineer, and J. T. Hummer, steam shovel craneman. Two Spaniards were also killed and eight West Indian negroes.

The badly injured include B. H. Cole, powderman, and Arthur Bassett, drill foreman, both Americans.

The officials at the Ancon Hospital, where many of the injured were taken, report that they are doing well, some of the men not being seriously hurt.

A thorough investigation, with a view to fixing the responsibility, has been ordered, and already officals are taking evidence and endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the premature discharge of the blast.

Washington, D. C.—The following dispatch was received from Chief Engineer Goethals:

"The premature explosion of twenty-one tons of dynamite at Bas Obispo at 11.10 this morning resulted in the death of fourteen men and the injury of fifty. Three or four of the injured will probably die.

"Following Americans killed:

"James T. Hummer, craneman, steam shovel, Dunnellen, N. J.

"John J. Korp, steam shovel engineer, Phillipsburg, N. J.

"John J. Reidy, powderman, Indianapolis.

"Seriously wounded: Benjamin H. Cole, foreman, Rochester, N. Y.

"Slightly wounded: Arthur H. Bassett, foreman, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Bell, foreman, New York City; C. W. Hayden, steam shovel engineer, Sandusky, Ohio."

VENEZUELA'S NAVY A PRIZE.

Guardship Alix is Captured Without Firing a Shot.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao.—The Dutch cruiser, the Gelderland, steamed proudly into this port with the Venezuelan coast guardship, the Alix, a prize, on the end of a towline. The Alix was captured without as much as a shot being fired, and the capture meant the practical seizure of the entire Venezualan navy. An officer and six men from the cruiser boarded the Alix from a launch, and the members of the crew were gathered out of hiding places in the bunkers and hold. All the prisoners were run close to shore in the launch and turned loose to wade to land through the surf. Then the towline was made fast to the guardship and the Gelderland headed for this port.

The seizure marks the first practical act of hostility toward Venezuela by the Dutch Government.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

Uncle Sam—"Why, I Thought It Was All Arranged That You Were to Stay at Home and Raise a Large Family!"

The Suffragist Movement in the United States May Foreshadow a Women's Revolution Which Will Affect the Destinies of the Whole Race.

New York City.—In a remarkable editorial The World writes as follows about a quiet revolution that is being wrought by the women of the United States:

A REVOLUTION.

Here are these three matters of fact: The spread of the suffragist movement despite the laughter of a world of men; the general invasion of industrial fields by women; wives outnumbering husbands two to one as plaintiffs in the 945,000 divorce cases of the last twenty years in the United States.

It is customary to treat separately the three issues thus presented. They are all manifestations of one general movement—a Revolution of Women, due chiefly to the new industrial regime under which a woman can do a man's work and earn what was a man's wage hardly a generation ago.

Woman is no longer afraid of freedom. She can make her own way. Spinsterhood has ceased to be inevitably a burden. Marriage when it becomes a disaster or a despotism need no longer be borne as the penalty of dependency. In her new spirit of independence woman may turn naturally enough to politics, though the suffragist movement in the United States is thus far least important among feminist agitations.

Other revolutions have changed maps, dynasties and governments. A Woman's Revolution may greatly affect the destinies of the whole race. An issue is presenting itself which no prudent statesmanship can safely underestimate or ignore.

WOMEN LED REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

New York City.—The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, recently returned from Turkey, where he was at the time the Sultan's declaration of the new constitution was announced, spoke before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Hall, on the "New Regime" in Turkey.

He described the Sultan going to church with his thirty wives and said the Sultan painted his cheeks and dyed his hair. No monarch in the world, he said, had such a gang of scoundrels and thieves around him as had the Sultan of Turkey before the next constitution went into effect. Since that time the 25,000 spies had been dismissed, the police had been deprived of their grafting methods and that every one was happy under the new order, so much so, that even the cab drivers accepted a small fare without protest, but with smiles.

Forty Turkish women, the preacher said, had been most instrumental in carrying on the revolution in Turkey, carrying dispatches to all points of the empire in behalf of the patriots. These women had been joined by thousands of others since the constitution had gone into effect, and were establishing women's clubs, and that the era of new womanhood in Turkey had apparently dawned. Women, he said, were doing away with the custom of wearing veils.

BISHOP DOANE ON FAMILY LIFE EVILS.

He Deprecates Prevalence of Divorce and the Increase of Race Suicide.

Philadelphia.—There was read before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ a report on "Family Life," prepared for a committee by the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Albany, in which were exploited the evils prevailing against the hearthstone.

"Family life," wrote the Bishop, "is threatened, first, by the lowered sense of the sanctity of marriage; secondly, by the prevalence of divorce; thirdly, by the alarming increase in the restriction of the bearing of children. In this last matter it is the duty of the Christian Church to speak out. There has been a decline in the birth rate in every Western country, most marked in the English speaking countries; greater in the United States than in any other country. It is largely due to the loss of the sense of responsibility to God for the fruits of marriage. It is a symptom of the spirit which shirks responsibility and resents self-denial and which results in the weakening of character of the American people.

"Concerning this evil * * * the committee desire to recommend that wherever possible legislation should be promoted to secure the prohibition of certain appliances and drugs and corrupting advertisements; the prosecution of all who publicly and professionally assist preventive methods, a proper and efficient standard and status of those who practice midwifery and the national recognition of the dignity of motherhood and the provision of adequate care, protection and assistance for women before and after childbirth.

"Differ as we may in the various Protestant churches upon the ground on which divorces may be allowed there is a consensus of opinion in all the churches that divorce is a menace to society and a threatening ruin to the home. The committee unhesitatingly declare that in their judgment there is at most but one cause for which marriage ought to be broken by a court of law."

NOW THE "TUBE WOMAN" IN PARIS.

Paris, France. — The revolution gradually brought about in woman's dress as a result of the Directoire craze is producing some curious consequences. The dress designers and makers, after having gradually brought about what they describe as a straight line in front, have now directed their attention to the back portion of the fashionable attire, and the decree has gone forth that the straight line, both front and back, is to prevail this winter.

The result is to create an entirely new-shaped human being, already nicknamed "la femme tube," or "the tube woman," because the few women seen about so far in the very latest style of Directoire dress resemble walking stovepipes.

The new figure requires the wearing a corset of extraordinary length, resembling certain ancient iron instruments of torture. They are made of rubber or elastic tissue and whalebone, and reach nearly to the knees. Many of these new corsets are on show at the large shops.

WEALTH OF FARMS PASSES ALL RECORDS

They Produced $7,778,000,000 in 1908.

FABULOUS RETURNS IN 10 YEARS

The Value of Corn Alone Was $1,615,000,000, Enough to Pay the Interest Bearing Debt and Build the Canal.

Washington, D. C. — Billions of bushels of farm products, valued at extraordinary total of $7,778,000,000, were produced in the United States in the fiscal year 1908, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. The value of farm products in 1907, Secretary Wilson declares, was four times the value of the products of the mines, including mineral oils and precious metals.

"The farmer," he said, "contributes eighty-seven per cent. of the raw material used in those manufacturing industries which depend mostly or considerably upon agricultural materials, and those industries use forty-two per cent. of all materials used in all industries."

John D. Rockefeller may be the richest man in the world, and his income may run up into the millions, but as a mathematician he can hardly be placed in the same class with Secretary Wilson, who deals with billions and scarcely mentions millions in discussing the farm productions in this country.

"The value of farm products in 1908," says Secretary Wilson, "is $1,023,000,000 over that of 1906, $1,469,000,000 above that of 1905, $1,619,000,000 above that of 1904, $1,861,000,000 above that of 1903 and $3,061,000,000 above the census amount of 1900."

Then Secretary Wilson makes this statement:

"During the last ten years the wealth production of the farms of this country has exceeded the fabulous amount of $60,000,000,000. A simple series of index numbers shows the progressive movement of wealth production by the farmer in another form. The value of farm products in 1899, the census year, being taken at ten the value for 1903 stands at 125, for 1904 at 131, for 1905 at 134, for 1906 at 143, for 1907 at 159 and for 1908 at 165."

"The value of the corn crop almost surpasses belief," to quote Secretary Wilson. Corn to the enormous quantity of 2,643,000,000 bushels, valued at $1,615,000,000, was produced in the United States in 1908. Secretary Wilson observes that this wealth has grown out of the soil in four months of rain and sunshine and some drought too, and that it is enough to cancel the interest bearing debt of the country and to pay for the Panama Canal and fifty battleships.

While the figures are not all at hand, Secretary Wilson says that the indications are that the value of the cotton crop for the first time will probably exceed the value of the hay crop. Sixty-eight million tons of hay, valued at $621,000,000, were raised during the year. The wheat, amounting to 660,000,000 bushels, was valued at $321,000,000. Seven hundred and eighty-nine million bushels of oats, valued at $321,000,000, were raised. The quantity and value of other crops are given as follows:

Barley, 167,000,000 bushels, worth $86,000,000; rye, 30,000,000 bushels, worth $22,000,000; rice, 23,000,000 bushels, worth $18,000,000; potatoes, 275,000,000 bushels, worth $19,000,000. The total quantity of cereals produced was 4,329,000,000 bushels, valued at $2,694,000,000.

"To the farmer, who has averaged hardly twenty cents a pound for the butter he has sold, between three and four cents a quart for his milk and about one and one-half cents for each egg, and even to the consumer, who has paid prices much above these," says Mr. Wilson, "it is a striking fact that the value of the farm products of the dairy cow are getting closer and closer to $800,000,000 and that the eggs and poultry produced on the farm are worth as much as the cotton crop, seed included, or the hay crop or the wheat crop."

Secretary Wilson asserts that in the aggregate the value of farm animals sold and slaughtered and of animal products at the farm amounts to about three-eighths of the value of all farm products, estimated upon the census basis. This value is getting closer and closer to the three billion dollar mark, he adds.

The balance of trade in agricultural products is very largely in favor of the United States, according to Secretary Wilson, who says:

"The exports of domestic farms in 1908 being worth $1,177,000,000, the exports of foreign products being over $10,000,000 and the imports of farm products being $540,000,000, a balance of international trade in favor of the farm products of this country results in the enormous value of $488,000,000."

Church Costing $75,000 Burned.

A fire which started in the cellar of St. James' M. E. Church, New Brunswick, N. J., destroyed that structure. The church cost $75,000, and was insured for but $15,000. It was the most beautiful church in the city, having fine stained glass windows and being of Gothic brick design, with a steeple 160 feet high, upon which stood a golden cross.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 30½	@	$ 32
Firsts	27	@	29
Seconds	24	@	26
State dairy, good to choice.	25	@	27
Factory, seconds to firsts	20	@	21½
BEANS.			
Marrow, 1908, choice	2 47½	@	2 50
Medium, 1908, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
White kidney, 1908	2 60	@	2 65
Red kidney, 1908, choice.	2 37½	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1908, choice	2 95	@	3 00
Pea, 1908, choice	2 30	@	2 32½
Black turtle soup, choice.	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 05
CHEESE.			
State, full cream	14½	@	15½
Small	—	@	14
Part skims, fair to good	7½	@	8½
Full skims	2½	@	3½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	52	@	55
State—Fair to choice	45	@	50
Western—Firsts	38	@	39
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Greenings, per bbl	2 75	@	4 50
Pears—Kieffer, per bbl	1 75	@	3 25
Grapes—Concord, per basket	—	@	14
Catawba, per basket	—	@	14
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl.	12 00	@	15 00
Jersey, per crate	3 00	@	3 75
LIVE POULTRY.			
Chickens, per lb	—	@	14½
Fowls, per lb	16	@	17
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	13
Ducks, per lb	11	@	13
Geese, per lb	11	@	12
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	23
Broilers, Phila., per lb	—	@	23
Fowls, per lb	10	@	14½
Cocks, per lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western, per lb	8	@	12½
Geese, Western, per lb	5	@	13
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	90
Nos. 3 to 1, per 100 lb	70	@	85
Clover, per 100 lb	55	@	75
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb.	85	@	95
HOPS.			
State, 1908, prime to choice	12	@	13
Medium to good	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1908, choice	9	@	10
Medium to good, 1907	4	@	6
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 75	@	2 87
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 10
Sweets, per basket	60	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	3 50
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Cabbages, per bbl	1 25	@	2 00
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	2 75
Onions, L. I., per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Orange Co., red, per bag.	1 00	@	1 50
Jersey, red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Beets, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Carrots, per bbl	60	@	1 12
Spinach, per bbl	85	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Lima beans, per basket	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	5 50
Lettuce, per basket	40	@	2 50
Celery, per doz. stalks	15	@	40
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, per bbl	50	@	75
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	10
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Horseradish, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Shallots, per 100 bunches	—	@	2 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 75	@	5 25
Spring patents	5 40	@	6 50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 10¾	@	1 12½
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 20⅝
Corn, No. 2	69	@	69½
Oats, mixed	54½	@	55
Clipped white	56½	@	62
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	83
Lard, city	—	@	9
GAME.			
Quail, per doz	—	@	3 50
Woodcock, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Plover, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
Partridges, per pair	—	@	3 50
Wild Ducks—Canvas, pair.	2 00	@	2 50
Mallard, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ruddy, per pair	75	@	1 10
Rabbits, per pair	10	@	20
Jack rabbits, per pair	40	@	50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	16
Country dressed	6	@	15
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 00
Country dressed, per lb	7	@	8

STEADY ADVANCE IN EGGS.

Receipts Have Been Light and Even Storage Stocks Were Low.

New York City.—Prices of eggs, which have been steadily soaring for several weeks, have reached the high water mark, and an egg famine was feared. Storage eggs were bringing forty cents a dozen. The large operators who bought their stocks before the advance have reaped enormous profits. The estimated holdings of eggs in the coolers of New York City and Jersey City are 200,000 cases and the receipts during one week have amounted to 30,000 cases. The consumption during the week was 80,000 cases, it being necessary to take 50,000 cases from cold storage or the coolers. The receipts of all kinds of eggs have been light for several weeks, and the proportion of fresh eggs has been so small that quotations on them have been practically nominal. State and other near-by eggs are selling at whatever the receivers want to ask for them, the quotations being fifty to fifty-two cents, but some receivers getting as high as sixty cents. The low grade eggs are also in very small supply, and this kind of stock is selling at twenty to twenty-five cents. The other large Eastern markets are reported in the same conditions as New York City. Buyers have refused to follow the steady advances and consumption has fallen off to such an extent that many families are not eating eggs in their daily diet.

FAVOR JOINT ACTION TO SAVE RESOURCES

Thirty Governors Approve Federal and State Co-operation.

PLAN TO STOP TIMBER WASTE

Conservation Conference at Washington, D. C., Hears Reports on Forests and Waterways — Estimates of Loss Startling.

Washington, D. C.—Prophetic of far-reaching results growing out of the joint conservation conference is a report drafted by more than thirty Governors, approving the principle of co-operation among the States and between the States and the Federal Government in the conservation of the country's natural resources and emphasizing the importance of such co-operation.

The conference heard addresses from Andrew Carnegie, Governor Woodruff, of Connecticut; Governor Ansel, of South Carolina; Governor Broward, of Florida; Governor Deneen, of Illinois; former Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, and other distinguished men.

The joint conference, through a Committee on Resolutions, summed up its deliberations and gave hearty approval to the work and principles of the commission. The enactment of such laws as may be necessary to extend co-operation was strongly urged, and the policy of separate disposal of surface, timber and mineral rights remaining on public lands was commended.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a joint committee of six members of State commissions and three members of the National Commission to prepare a plan for united action by all organizations concerned.

The first figures of the inventory of the forests of the United States which the National Conservation Commission has made were presented to the conference by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, chairman of the section of forests. The report said:

"Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. The original forests covered not less than 850,000,000.

"We take from the forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, three and one-half times their yearly growth.

"We invite by over-taxation the misuse of our forests. We destroy by fire enough standing timber in one year to last the nation for three months. We should plant, to protect farms from wind and to make stripped or treeless lands productive, an area larger than that of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia combined. But so far lands successfully planted to trees make a total area smaller than Rhode Island."

The report of the Inland Waterways Commission, acting as the Section of Waters, was presented. It said:

"It has been roughly estimated that the inland waterways of the country could be improved in ten years at a cost of $50,000,000 annually in such manner as to promote interstate commerce and at the same time greatly reduce the waste and extend the use of the waters. If done at the cost of the people, the burden would be sixty-two and a half cents per capita per year, or $6.25 in all.

"It is roughly estimated that the direct benefits would comprise an annual saving in transportation of $250,000,000, an annual saving in flood damage of $150,000,000, an average annual saving in forest fires of at least $25,000,000, an annual benefit through cheapened power of fully $75,000,000, and an annual saving in soil erosion (of corresponding benefit through increased farm production) of $500,000,000—a total of $1,000,000,000, or $12.50 per capita annually, i. e., twenty times the cost.

"Reckoning the total cost of domestic traffic by rail and water and wagon, with freightage on imports, it is probable that the average American family pays for transportation of food and clothing more than twenty-five per cent. of their actual cost—i. e., our consumers pay too much and our producers get too little for the necessaries of life. This condition would be relieved by the development of water transportation on an adequate scale."

DEATH BY FIRE FOR CHILD.

Four-Year-Old Girl Fatally Burned During Parents' Absence.

Rehoboth, Del.—Death in an awful form was the fate of four-year-old Ruth Bryan in the absence of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Bryan took the day to go to Milton, leaving their three children, the oldest of whom was fourteen, alone in the home. Hardly had they been gone an hour when Ruth, the youngest, attempted to put a stick of wood in the kitchen fire. In an instant her clothing was blazing and, while her eight-year-old brother tried to tear the clothing from her, the older sister ran for water and finally quenched the flames.

One child then ran to a neighbor, but it was not for some time that Dr. Charles Parker, of Lewes, who was gunning in that vicinity, was brought to the house. The little one was wrapped in a sheet soaked in linseed oil, but the efforts of the physician were of no use and the child died before word could reach the parents.

BOSS RUEF FOUND GUILTY

San Francisco Jury Out Twenty-four Hours.

Four Members Were For Acquittal at First—Bribery Trial of the Chief Boodler Lasted 15 Weeks.

San Francisco, Cal.—Abe Ruef was found guilty of bribery. The jury was out twenty-four hours. The result was received in absolute silence, as Judge Lawlor had warned the big court room crowd that it would be punished for any expression of feeling.

Four members of the jury who resisted conviction declared that they did so partly as a protest against the bulldozing tactics of Hiram Johnson, leading counsel for the prosecution, who took Heney's place after the latter was shot.

The case against Abe Ruef was a continuance of Francis J. Heney's fight to send Ruef to the pentitentiary. The first trial resulted in the boss getting away on a technicality.

Ruef was first tried in 1907. Up to May of that year it looked as if Heney would be unable to get him to trial, but then Ruef made the fatal blunder of running away. This was Heney's chance and he took it. The Supervisors became frightened when they saw Ruef run and James Gallagher, who was acting Mayor, confessed.

With Gallagher's confession Heney faced other Supervisors and they confessed, too. Then Heney went right after Ruef, who was caught and brought back to San Francisco. The trial began on May 16, and Ruef startled every one by saying in court that he was ready to confess. Then Heney and Ruef had a conference and Ruef told on Schmitz. Schmitz was convicted, and then again Heney went after Ruef, but the boss was freed by the courts on a technicality.

Heney again had the boss arrested and a long fight ensued to get the case to trial. Heney finally won out and Ruef had to stand trial. After being out for forty-eight hours the jury disagreed and stood six to six. The jury held that Ruef and the Supervisors were accomplices of one another and that therefore their testimony against Ruef could not be accepted. This trial ended on May 21, 1908.

Immediately upon being freed Heney had Ruef arrested again, this time for bribery instead of extortion. Since this last trial began San Francisco has been divided into two camps, with only two newspapers supporting Heney.

It was in the course of this trial that Heney was shot by a talesman he had had rejected because of a criminal record. It was freely predicted that Heney would never obtain a conviction, but Heney and Burns kept at their work and the evidence piled up, although every effort was made by friends of Ruef to get witnesses out of the State. Many of Heney's most telling blows fell short because of the disappearance of witnesses to support them.

EXCHANGE'S PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Ten Per Cent. Dividend and $27,000 Surplus at Onley, Va.

Onley, Va.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange the old officers were re-elected and the salary of the general manager was increased to $5000, while that of the general inspector was placed at $900, an increase of $300. The position of assistant to the inspector was created and N. W. Bell was selected for the office.

During the year the following produce was handled: 590 barrels of sweet potatoes, 493 barrels of Irish potatoes, 100 refrigerator cars of strawberries and 220,000 packages of onions, pears and cabbage. The gross receipts were $2,496,635.28, a dividend of ten per cent. was paid and $27,000 was added to the surplus account.

DIED PLEADING FOR LIFE.

Mates Were Digging Prevethan Out When He Was Overwhelmed.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—"Don't let me die! Oh, please get me out!" was the piteous appeal of William Prevethan, lying under tons of dirt and rock at Boston Run Colliery, while rescuers were trying to reach him. Urged by the young man's father, the men worked desperately, burrowing into the pile of rock and dirt, but it continued to mount higher and higher, until finally another rush occurred and the man was completely buried. The body was taken out half an hour later.

Two weeks ago young Prevethan's eldest sister died and one week later a younger brother lost a leg in a railway accident.

SIMON PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

Only Provisional, But It Looks as If He Would Stay.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti. — General Antoine Simon assumed the duties of President of the Haitian Republic. In a proclamation addressed to his army and to the people he announced that he would organize a provisional government to take charge of affairs until the Chamber assembled.

The news was a sad surprise for Fouchard when his ship came in, but he's General-in-Chief, anyway. Nord Alexis is now an exile in Jamaica.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INVENTORS.

Hints on Things For Which the World Would Be Thankful.

Every one respects the man who invented the stud with a movable head. He is one of the benefactors of mankind. No one has heard his name, but he has done more for humanity than, say, Napoleon. He has given the whole world five minutes every morning. Think of the years thus saved and the tempers preserved!

It is, on the other hand, impossible to be friendly with the man who invented that obstinate and arbitrary thing of bone which used to be the ruin of all collars. Such a man can only be forgotten, and, if possible, forgiven. He is in the same category as the man who thought of the top hat or the starched shirt, or the hansom street whistle. There is no excuse for him.

It is, in fact, necessary that the inventor should be a man of a sensitive and amiable disposition. He must know all the weaknesses of humanity and be prepared to respond to them. He must not scorn the little things, and he must remember that the man who thought of goloshes made a fortune. He need not worry so much about flying machines as about studs. It is more necessary that he should add to our comfort than to our altitude.

An appeal, for instance, was made the other day by a correspondent of the Express for something to take the place of the elusive button hook. A button hook is admittedly one of the things that can never be found. Its gift of disappearance is shared only with time tables, keys and openers of mineral water bottles.

Other inventions become more necessary every day. How is it, for instance, that the umbrella is allowed to remain so primitive? In its present form it is a clumsy device for protecting one part of one's body at the expense of another. By its assistance the rain is conducted in a concentrated form to one's legs and boots. In a crowd it is a constant source of irritation, as it benefits only the person immediately beneath it, and drips water on any one else who comes within its range. In a wind it may blow inside out at any moment. Surely the mind of man can think of something better than the umbrella?

Then, too, the doormat. Could anything be more unsatisfactory? It its present form it is simply a raising ground for germs. The Lancet ought to issue a pamphlet against it. What is needed is a revolving, self-cleaning mat, on which dust or mud could not accumulate. The visitor would put his foot on the mat and the dust would be whirled into a receiver. A small electric motor would provide the power.

Every one complains of the heat in the summer, and many people are unable to sleep successfully at night. Why should not bedrooms have sliding roofs? Nothing could be more healthy or enjoyable than to be protected by walls, but free from the oppression of the roof.

The man who thought of the fountain pen was a kindly soul, but he might have gone further and made certain that it would not ink one's fingers or overflow into one's pocket. A gauge should be fitted so that one could tell when the ink is nearly exhausted.—London Express.

INVALID'S SAD PLIGHT.

After Inflammatory Rheumatism, Hair Came Out, Skin Peeled, and Bed Sores Developed — Only Cuticura Proved Successful.

"About four years ago I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My skin peeled, and the high fever played havoc with my hair, which came out in bunches. I also had three large bed sores on my back. I did not gain very rapidly, and my appetite was very poor. I tried many 'sure cures' but they were of little help, and until I tried Cuticura Resolvent I had had no real relief. Then my complexion cleared and soon I felt better. The bed sores went very soon after a few applications of Cuticura Ointment, and when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my hair, it began to regain its former glossy appearance. Mrs. Lavina J. Henderson, 138 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., March 6 and 12, 1907."

Our leading physician recommends Cuticura for eczema. Mrs. Algy Cockburn, Shiloh, O., June 11, 1907."

Origin of Oxtail Soup.

The now familiar oxtail soup is said to have had its origin during the Reign of Terror in Paris in 1793, when many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abbattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanners without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One day one of the noble beggars, while happening to pass a tannery, noticed a pile of discarded tails, and asking for one, it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodging and made what is now famous—the first dish of oxtail soup. He immediately told his friends of the good luck he had had, with the natural result that the tanners were soon annoyed to such an extent by the demand for oxtails that a price was put upon them. — New England Grocer.

As to Buying a Peerage.

In Anglomaniac circles in the United States there are Americans who would jump at the chance to acquire an English title. When American heiresses of a certain type give fortunes in exchange for the distinction of marrying into the nobility, and when impecunious "nob'emen" hawk their titles about for sale to the highest bidder, and usually find a purchaser, the harsh comments upon Mr. Astor's pretensions and aspirations on both sides of the Atlantic seem more or less hypocritical. If Mr. Astor can buy his way into the peerage, why shouldn't he?—Baltimore Sun.

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That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

To Remember Him.

Tillman Ford, of Salem, Ore., provided in his will that gold watches, to cost $125 each, should be given to thirty intimate friends.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Longworth's Joke.

One day when Nicholas Longworth was leaving Washington for Cincinnati, Joe Cannon said to him: "Well, good-bye. I suppose the citizens will be out in force to meet you?" "I'm —I'm afraid they will," replied Nick, tremblingly. N.Y.—51

PISO'S
25 cts. 25 cts.
Stop Coughing!
Nothing breaks down the health so quickly and positively as a persistent cough. If you have a cough give it attention now. You can relieve it quickly with PISO'S CURE.
Famous for half a century as the reliable remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred ailments. Fine for children.
At all druggists', 25 cts.
CURE

The Golden Hoard.

D. F. Bernal, whose property here was recently destroyed by fire and whose insurance was not adequate to cover his losses, has suddenly stumbled upon $2000 in gold which he found buried in the ruins of his destroyed brewery.

Despondent, the man disclosed the extent of his losses to his wife. The latter told him to "cheer up," as she had accumulated a sum of money which she had hidden away in a receptacle behind the chimney. Bernal, expecting to find only a few dollars, commenced to dig and was astounded when he uncovered $2000 in gold coin, which, despite a slight discoloration, was in good shape.

Mrs. Bernal for years had been saving small portions of her husband's earnings.—Livermore Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

Mix For Rheumatism.
The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce syrup of Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

There are so few flies in England that there is a regular business in importing dried ones from South America for food for poultry and captive birds and fish.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.
Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Old debts have to be paid, and New York City has to provide $26,759 each day for that purpose.

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Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.
Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

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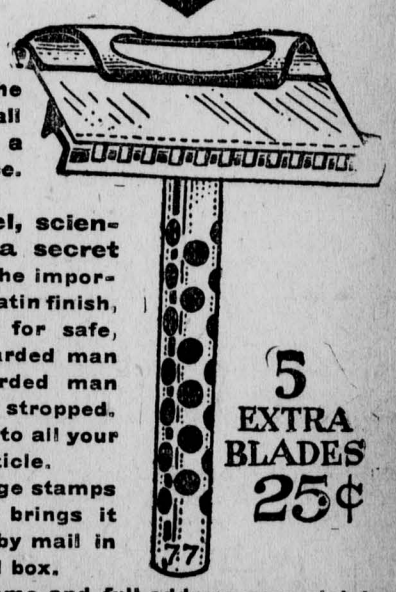
The small price is made possible by the great demand for this Razor. The small profit on each aggregating as large a sum as if we sold fewer at a greater price. The benefit is the consumer's.
The Blade is of the finest steel, scientifically made and tempered by a secret process--and the blade, of course, is the important part of any Razor. The frame is of satin finish, silver plated, and "angled" correctly for safe, quick and clean shaving. The tough bearded man finds this Razor a boon; the soft bearded man finds it a delight. These blades can be stropped.
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SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Court Notes.

At the conclusion of our report last week the case of Commonwealth vs. William Clark, charged with breaking and entering was on trial. When the jury came in Thursday morning another charge against the same defendant for conspiring to commit arson was on trial and the verdict was not taken until the second jury retired. On both charges a verdict of guilty was rendered. On motion of his attorney defendant was given leave in the first case to file 'motion and reasons for new trial within ten days and within fifteen days in the second case.

In the case of commonwealth vs. Mike Tree, found guilty of selling liquor without license at Union Furnace, the Court sentenced defendant to pay costs and a fine of one hundred dollars, balance of sentence to be suspended.

Francesco Del Grosso, another member of the Italian colony at Union Furnace, was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery but had to pay the costs of prosecution.

There were four indictments against Ben F. Rager and R. M. Cunningham for larceny but in each case the jury did not consider the evidence sufficient and defendants were acquitted.

Andy Ferrens was charged with assault and battery with intent to ravish on oath of Anna Roman. The evidence was so unintelligible that the jury acquitted the defendant.

Friday evening a jury was called in the case of commonwealth vs. Helen Savres, charged with assault and battery but the parties heeded the advice of their attorneys and settled their grievances without a trial.

The Grand Jury concluded its work Friday having acted upon fifteen bills of indictment, of which fourteen were found true bills. Those not called for trial are as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Fred C. Isenberg, f. and b.

Commonwealth vs. Mellie Switzer, assault and battery.

The Graud Jury in their presentment say that the sanitary condition of the jail could be improved and that the roof on the court house is in very bad condition. They visited the alms house on Thursday and report the buildings in good condition and the santary condition good, but recommend better care of generator in order to get good service from electric light plant.

H. M. Corbin, surveyor, Henry Hess and W. S. Garner were appointed viewers to vacate a portion of road known as Rogues Hollow road to take the place of road vacated.

Report of viewers appointed to vacate a road laid out but not opened, through lands of D. H. Miller in West township was confirmed nisi.

The report of commissioners appointed to erect a new election districs of that part of Tod township in the vicinity of the town of Jacobs was confirmed nisi. They recommend that the name of the new district be Jacobs Election District.

SECOND WEEK.

At the opening of court Monday afternoon the report of commissioners appointed to divide the borough of Mount Union into wards was presented for absolute confirmation, whereupon the court made the following decree:

"Now December 14, 1908, no exceptions having been filed to this report it is confirmed absolutely and it is decreed that the borough council of said borough shall consist of nine members of which number three shall be elected from each ward, and that the school board of said school district shall, as heretofore, consist of six members, of which number, two shall be elected from each ward; but the said councilmen and school directors shall be so elected as not to interfere with the terms of office of the councilmen and school directors heretofore elected. It is further ordered and decreed that the voting places in said borough shall be as follows:

"First Ward, in the office of the American House on south side of Water Street, between Jefferson and Division Streets.

"Second Ward, in D. S. Wharton's jewelry store on south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Jefferson and Washington streets.

"Third Ward, in the fire engine house on south side of Market Street, between Jefferson and Division Streets.

"It is further ordered and decreed that the election officers of said borough be as follows:

"First Ward: Charles Ingwers, judge of election; John Rosensteel, jr., and Charles Klinger, inspectors.

"Second Ward: Frank Longacre, judge of election; William Eberman and Francis Hooper, inspectors.

"Third Ward: Frank Davis, judge of election; Moses Vaughn and Horace Chilcote, inspectors."

The case of J. F. and J. L. Trexler vs. H. P. Reynolds was called for trial Monday afternoon and still occupies the attention of the court this morning.

Surprise Party in Trough Creek.

Saturday, December 12th, neighbors and friends to the number of thirty-seven gathered at the home of Mrs. Belle Roland, near Calvin, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that lady's birth. A sumptuous dinner was served and every one present did ample justice to the pies, cakes, and all other good things that were on the table. Mrs. Roland was the recipient of many useful and valuable presents. Those present were Leslie Stever and family, Miles Saylor and wife, Mrs. Margorie Saylor and two daughters, Mrs. Belle Mansberger and son, Isley, Mrs. Cora Mansberger and family, Mrs. Nora Pheasant, John Stapleton and family, J. A. Saylor, George Roland and wife, Mrs. Mary Stinson and daughter, Arthelda, Mrs. Effie Curfman and daughter, Myrtle, Misses Mary and Linnie Smith, Misses Jeretta and Pearl Bumgardner, Messrs, Ray Roland, Orvis David, Jay Smith and T. M. Saylor.

After a very pleasant day spent together, the guests departed for their several homes wishing Mrs. Roland many more happy birthdays.

A GUEST.

Efforts of P. R. R. Appreciated.

The following letter has been received by Mr. G. D. Dixen, freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, from President Edwin E. Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College, in reference to the special train which was recently run over a few of the company's branch lines for the purpose of bringing to the attention of farmers some of the more improved methods of agriculture:

"At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State college, held at the college November 20, it was officially ordered that a vote of thanks be extended to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for their co-operation in making possible the recent successful attempt to carry instruction in practical agriculture and dairying directly to the people of the southeastern part of the state of Pennsylvania. This vote was understood to embody the appreciation of the board for the broad vision of a corporate body which lends its aid toward promoting the liberal and practical education of the industrial clases."

Farmers Week.'

If you have not seen the program for Farmers' Week at The Pennsylvania State College, which begins Dec. 30, 1908, and closes Jan. 7, 1909, write for it, addressing the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, State College, Pa.

The program for Farmers' Week at The Pennsylvania State College shows over 100 practical exercises and lectures. They include stock judging, corn-scoring, seed-testing, identification of weed seeds, growing alfalfa, fertilizer results, butter making, milk-testing, cattle fedding, meat-dressing, poultry judging, fruit-growing, cooking demonstrations, forestry, plant diseases, uses of cement and electricity.

The list of speakers includes, not only regular instructors in the schools Agriculture, Engineering and Science, but Director Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station; Director Voorhees of the New Jersey Experiment Station; B. D. White, of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College; H. E. Cook, of New York, and a number of Pennsylvania men eminent in their respective lines of work.

Men and women interested in practical farm or home subjects will find the week, Dec. 30 to Jan. 5, a profitable one to spend at State College. The only expenses are for traveling and living. The Pennsylvania R. R. Company will sell a reduced rate round trip ticket from all stations on its road to Bellefonte or Lemont and return. Get up a party of neighbors to go.

Little Want Ads Always Pay.

The tremendeous buying and selling possibilities of a small classified advertisement in a great newspaper are seldom appreciated. "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS" goes into thousands of homes and is read by a multitude of people, some of whom have what you want or want what you have. The advertisement brings buyer and seller together. For instance, a man in the South wanted a certain rare book. He wrote to the leading booksellers in New York.

PENNSY'S NEW LOCOMOTIVES

Company to Build Fifteen Engines of Latest Design.

To meet the needs of increased traffic which may result in the coming year from the revival in general business now under way, the Pennsylvania Railroad has commenced the construction of fifteen new locomotives. They will be of the latest design and of the most powerful type ever used by the road. They will be built at the Juniata shops at Altoona.

These new locomotives when loaded weigh nearly two hundred tons. They are designed for heavy freight service, have four pairs of driving wheels, five feet and two inches in diameter. Although similar in general design to the present type of powerful freight engines in general use, their increased weight and larger driving wheels make them capable of hauling a heavy train at a higher speed.

Official Notice Concerning Purchase of Cross Ties.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will contract for cross ties to be delivered on its right-of-way, in lots of one hundred or more, for inspection after January 1st, 1909, and until June 30th, 1909, subject to prices and conditions as follows:

MIDDLE DIVISION.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Locust,	73 cts.	53 cts.
White and Rock Oak,		
Black Walnut and Wild Cherry,	68 cts.	48 cts.
Mixed Oak,	48 cts.	28 cts.
Chestnut,	40 c'ts.	20 cts.
Beech, Birch and Maple	40 cts.	25 cts.

Specifications will be furnished by the Purchasing Agent on request. Ties must be delivered at suitable and convenient places designated by the Company and they may either be piled or ranked like cord wood. If piled they must be in alternate layers of two (2) and seven (7) ties. The bottom layer should consist of two (2) ties laid on a foundation of stone or cull ties. The second layer shall consist of seven (7) ties laid crosswise of the first layer. If ranked the owner must handle them for inspection. No pile shall be over twelve (12) tiers high and a space of at least three (3) feet must intervene between piles or ranks to afford access for inspection.

Ties made of White Oak, Rock Oak, Black Walnut and Wild Cherry may be placed in one pile. Locust, Chestnut or any other kinds of wood that may be specially ordered must be piled separately, each kind by itself,

Each pile must have securely placed thereon a tag upon which is plainly written the owner's name and address, the number of ties of each kind of wood in the pile and the date when piled.

Anyone desiring to contract to deliver ties at the above prices should communicate with the Purchasing Agent, Room 50, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

New State Grange Officers.

The State Grange which met in Altoona last week at its Thursday afternoon session elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing two years: Worthy Master, W. T. Creasy, of Cattawissa; overseer, Howard F. Cox, Bellwood; lecturer, E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield; steward, Theodore M. Kline, Lake Ariel; assistant steward, J. P. Gifford, Harbor Creek; chaplain, Rev. J. W. Johnson, New Milford; treasurer, S. E. Nevin, Landonburg; secretary, J. T. Ailman, Thompsontown; gatekeeper, Alex Strittmatter, Ebensburg; ceres, Dr. Hannan McK. Lyons, Lincoln University, Chester county; flora, Mrs. Carolyn Dale, State College; pomona, Mrs. Anna Port, Dalton; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Mary D. Howden, Corydon.

S. B. Brown, of Mann's Choice, Bedford county, and I. Frank Chandler, of Houghkenamon, Chester county, were re-elected members of the finance and executive committees for terms of three years.

Nut Chocolate Caramels.

"Nut Chocolate Caramels are a rich, delicious confection, immensely popular," says Fannie Merritt Farmer in WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for December. "Put three and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter in a sauce pan, and when melted, add two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, and one-half cupful of milk. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, bring to the boiling point, add four and one-half squares of unsweetened chocolate, and stir constantly until the chocolate is melted. Let boil, until, when tried in cold water, a firm ball may be formed in the fingers. Remove from the range, add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of vanilla and one-half pound of almonds, blanched and chopped. Turn into a buttered pan, cool, and cut in small squares."

One of the pipes of the Standard oil pipe line which passes through Perry county, recently burst at a point near Landisburg, and it is estimated that about twelve hundred barrels of oil flowed out before the oil could be stopped. The oil was thrown up to a great height and it is said that an acre of ground was saturated with it and will be rendered unfit for agricultural purposes.

School Report.

Report of Mapleton borough schools for third month follows:

Report of No. 1 school. Frances Isenberg, teacher. Whole number enrolled, males 22, females 25, total 47; average attendance, males 21, females 23, total 44; per cent. of atttendance, males 96, females 94, total 95. Names of those present every day are: William Foster, Clarence McMullin, Warren Foster, Frank Hoffman, Newton Grainey, Sherman Brumbaugh, Loyd McCarl, David Halk, Charles Shoop, Fay Rex, Wilbur Dysart, Carlton Foster, Clara Barclay, Easten Brown, Abnie Hawk, Blanche Brumbaugh, Mildred Parker, Thelma McManigal, Margaret Slates, Ethel Wharton, Nellie Cowher, Carrie Harpster, Hazel Foster. Visitors 4.

Report of No. 2 school. Whole number enrolled, males 17, females 26, total 43; average attendance, males 15, femalss 25, total 40; per cent. of attendance, males 98, females 91, total 94. The following pupils missed no time during the month: Vernon McConahy, Clyde Grainey, Eddie McHugh, John Henderson, Carlton Cowher, George Young, Miles Dell, Andrew Yetter, Ira McCarl, Charles Smith, Ethel Slates, Elsie Shoop, Viola Neice, Martha Seilhamer, Alda Corbin, Nanme Duffy, Marie Moore. Ruth Brown, Margaret Hawk and Alda McCarl. Visitors 4. Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

Following is a report of No. 3 school for the third month, ending Dec. 8, 1908: Whole number in attendance, males 17, females 12, total 29; average attendance, males 15, females 12, total 27; per cent. of attendance, males 91, females 98, total 95. Those who were present every day are Edith Henderson, Vere Yocum, Zurie Truax, Stella Grainey, Viola Buchanan, Maud Duffy, May Yetter, Eva McCarl, Elda Shore, Carlton Stubbs, Fred O'Connor, Emory Brumbaugh, Wilbur Brumbaugh, Hummel McHugh, Joe Heaster, and Clyde Chilcote. Visits 12. Florence M, Oswalt, teacher.

The following is the report of the High school for the third month: Those present every day in the month were: Cecil Bell, John Corbin, Ralph Corbin, Ernest Miller, Vernon Neice, Blair Shore, Harold Spangler, Reed Wood, Ruth O'Connor, Bertha Wise and Ethel Wood. C. Ray Bender, teacher.

Fire Renders Family Homeless.

The dwelling house of John Young, located near the Aughwick depot together with all his household goods, was destroyed by fire Friday night about 10 o'clock. Mr. Young was severly burned, having barely escaped with his life. The other inmates of the home escaped without any serious injury. There was no insurance on anything. All the clothing of the family were destroyed and they are left in bad shape. Anyone who might feel disposed to assist the family can do so through Rev. M. L. Wilt of Orbisonia who will see to it that all donations are properly applied.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

MARRIED.

GABERT—UTTLEY—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Uttley, in Hill Valley, December 2, 1908, by Rev. J. C. Collins, of Orbisonia, Mr. Harry Gabert and Miss Ida Uttley, both of Hill valley.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

Phone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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DIRECTORS.

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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

For Christmas

Wedding
and all other styles of
Rings
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of the most accurate make
ROGER BROS."
Spoons, Forks, Etc.
Diamonds
and a choice line of everything else usually found at the best jewelers always ready for inspection.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Bulletin.

THE STEEL COACH —A TRAVEL SAFEGUARD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has in operation on its lines east of Pittsburgh over two hundred passenger coaches, dining cars, baggage cars and mail cars of the new all-steel type.

The solid steel framework of these cars, designed to resist shock and minimize the dangers of collision, is further strengthened by the steel sheathing enclosing the body of the car. In fact everything about the coach is steel, save the window frames, the cushions of the seats and the flooring. Such little woodwork as enters into the make-up of the coach, the plush with which the car seats are covered and the hair with which they are stuffed is treated to a fireproofing process, whilst the floors are cement, thus rendering the coach at once parctically indestructible and thoroughly fireproof. It is built like a battleship.

The new coach is longer than the standard car generally in use on the railroads of this country, and has a comfortable seating capacity of sixty to ninety people according to the style of the coach.

The unusual weight of the coaches give to them a solidity that greatly increases the comfort of the passenger.

The seats are adjusted to a more convenient space and angle, the coaches are all lighted with electricity and amply ventilated in winter as well as summer by new and thoroughly tested methods.

The interior finish of the coach is plain though pleasing to the eye. The absence of ornamentation enhances the idea of strength and at the same time assures absolute cleanliness and thorough sanitation.

Steel cars are now in use on the principal trains between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and on the Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The number of cars is constantly being increased as the finished product comes from the shops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's equipment is recogized as the Standard of America.

Quit
Business Sale
at
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
SHAPIRO BROS.

NOTICE!

Quit
Business Sale
at
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
SHAPIRO BROS.

Owing to the ill health of **MR. MYER SHAPIRO**, our Mapleton Manager, whose stirring and successful business career of over twenty-five years, has at last told on his strength and he has been ordered by his medical advisers to give up all business cares and for a time live quietly. As this is the only means of regaining his health and rebuilding his shattered constitution, he has been forced to accept their advice. For this reason we must quit business at Mapleton, and before doing so must settle with our creditors. Owing to the money stringency of the times, we have not the ready money and are slaughtering our prices and selling our entire stock at less than the cost of the raw material. Part of our stocks has already been sold, but a large portion still remains which must go at once at prices never heard of before in Huntingdon county. Our doors will close Jannary 1, so do your buying at once.

SALE NOW GOING ON!

PRICES CRUSHED

SHIRTS

Dress Shirts, 50c value now	29c
Work Shirts, 50c value now	29c

Miscellaneous

Boys' Pants, 25c value now	10c
Mittens, 18c value now	9c
12-cent Hose now	6c
Men's 50c Leather Gloves now	23c
Children's 85c value shoes now	49c
Rubbers, 85c yalue now	25c
Ladies' 35c fleece-lined underwear now	16c
Children's 15c kind at	4c

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

has been reduced to prices below cost. Everything is of the highest grade. Come in and look over our line before buying elsewhere.

Soup beans 4c per lb. Lima beans 6c per lb.
Coffee, 16c value, at 12 cents per pound.
Sugar, 5 cents per pound.
Tomatoes, 3 cans for 25c. A lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Daily Watch Our Bargain Windows

We have a very good lot of $10.00 Suits to be going at $2.95. Come in and look them over.

Men's Hats, $2.25 value, now on sale at 97 cents.

Ladies' Short Coats, $3.50 and $4.00 values, now at $1.49.

We have a very large lot of Remnants on our tables at prices you never heard of before.

We here wish to emphasize the fact that during this sale advertised prices will be strictly adhered to. No matter how cheap or impossible they may seem to you, you can rely on them as being positively true. We are no longer aiming to make profits. Our determination is to dispose entirely of this immense stock and quit business Jauuary 1. Come in and be convinced tha this is a sale unlike any you have attended before. Every article bears a ticket giving the original value and the present price. Efficient salespeole are here to attend to your wants.

Special Notice.

People having bills against the firm of Shapiro Bros. at Mapleton are kindly requested to hand them in before January 1. Parties indebted to the above firm are also requested to make settlement before January 1st.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS,

Department Store

Mapleton Depot, = Pennsylvania.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Presidents come and presidents go, notes the New York World, but the Standard Oil goes on cheerfully paying dividends as usual.

In Iowa a telephone company is attacked as a monopoly. It is plainly a case where the line will be getting busy to the Baltimore American.

Anyway it is comforting for the American Cultivator to remember that the national forestry service is soon to reforest some 3000 acres of pine lands in Florida.

The former minister of the gospel who took his life, leaving a bitter letter attacking the churches and the modern world at large, was a victim of melancholia. And the trend of melancholia, observes the New York American, is to accuse some one else —or something other than one's own doing—as the source of the trouble.

The special game law for Long Island permits shooting deer only four days in the year. Upon preserved land, relates the New York World, they multiply rapidly, and as they do not know well enough for their own good where the unpreserved lands begin, they get in the way of hunters who range over many thousands of acres of unposted land and become venison.

Says the Pittsburg Gazette-Times: Proprietors of hotels, restaurants, barber shops and other establishments supported in part by the gratuities of patrons to attendants say the period of financial stringency from which the country is emerging has had an appreciable effect on the size of tips. The custom itself has flourished with undiminished vigor, but the average amount of the tip has dwindled in many instances almost to the vanishing point.

The New York Times recently asked Professor T. R. Lounsbury of Yale an interesting question and has now published his answer. "I am sorry to say," he writes, "that, in my opinion, the new English requirements in colleges have not had the slightest effect toward increasing the taste for good literature among young men. Actually, I fear, a great many men have acquired instead a violent hatred for English literature, owing to the preparation required in it."

The New Orleans women who think they want to vote have started a club of their own—the Era club. The chairman of their publicity committee is Miss Jean Gordon. "We are not going to sit down and be ladylike any longer," she is quoted in a Tribune special as saying. "We are willing to go to jail if necessary, but we must vote. When one thinks of what the English women are doing, and how they are persecuted, it seems singular that American women will not be satisfied to do without a hideous feather or two, that only serves to make them appear ridiculous."

The cornstalk, which has always been regarded as good for nothing except for fodder, may, after all, be a blessing in disguise to the world, since in the present day when a paper famine is imminent, a substitution for wood pulp will be regarded with rejoicing, prophesies the American Cultivator. The cornstalk may soon be regarded with respect even by manufacturers if recent experiments by chemists of the Bureau of Forest and Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture are carried to further commercial development. It has been found that fine grades of paper can be manufactured from cornstalks at a cost almost as low as the present cost of making wood paper pulp. In the experiments, the chemists used the "soda-cooked" process. The preparation of the pulp from the cornstalks was completed in from two to two and one-half hours, whereas the preparation of the wood pulp requires from 12 to 14 hours. Any variety of cornstalk can be used. The cost of wood paper pulp is $13 a ton, and the government chemists' figures are not over $14 a ton during the very early stages of the development of its manufacture. As the industry be developed the cost will eventually be reduced to 50 per cent of that for wood paper pulp.

Christmas Long Ago

THE SNOWFLAKES on the sleeping
earth their downy mantle fling,
While clanging through the frosty air the
Christmas joy-bells ring.
It is the hour of eventide—the glowing
fire burns low,
And in its depths fair pictures gleam of
Christmas long ago.

I SEE THE little cottage nestled close
behind the hill;
To us it was a refuge sweet from every
earthly ill.
The blazing logs upon the hearth give
forth a ruddy sheen
To tinge the frosted panes bedecked with
wreaths of evergreen.

I SEE THE little stockings hung beside
the ingle nook;
I see the childish faces—oh, how gay and
bright they look!
While from the little trundle-beds their
merry voices hum,
As eagerly they wonder just "when Santa
Claus will come."

HOW BUSY were our mothers then
from morn until they slept,
And from the quaint old kitchen spicy
odors upward crept
From shelves all groaning 'neath the
pies of pumpkin and of mince—
Such appetizing goodies have I never
tasted since.

DEAR FACES that I see to-night
have gone beyond the skies,
For them the joyous Christmas Day now
dawns in Paradise.
But they seem to hover near me in the
firelight's fitful glow,
Sweet spirits of the Christmas-time, dear
Christmas long ago.
—Katherine L. Daniher, in Leslie's.

Santa Claus as seen in other lands.

THE Santa Claus who visits American children dons many a quaint and curious guise in making his annual visits in other lands. He even changes his name and sometimes goes as two different persons to the same house. In Germany, for instance, we find the good children waiting in joyous expectation for the coming of the beloved "Christ Child," while the naughty ones are waiting in fear and dread for "Knecht Ruppert." But even at his very sternest the dear old saint can not long grieve the heart of any child, for after Knecht Ruppert, bearing an old bell, with which he announces his coming, and an earthen pot, holding the presents, has questioned the children very sharply, threatening severe punishments for all the mischief of the past year, the blessed Christ Child appears, and laying his hands on the heads of the little ones, begs Knecht Ruppert to forgive them just once more, and give them their Christmas presents. Then the gruff old man, grumbling and scowling, finally consents to do so, and the gifts are taken from the earthen pot and distributed by the Christ Child.

The Christ Child is very generous, for he is not often content with giving

the children their gifts in this way, he must have a Christmas tree as well. The Christmas tree is lighted on Christmas Eve, so that the little German children have a pretty long Christmas, starting in with the Christmas Eve tree, and celebrating all through Christmas Day with feasting and lavish gift-making. In Holland the children do not hang up their stockings, but put their little wooden shoes side by side, in straight rows by the fireside, sure that the good old saint will fill them with goodies before morning. In Belgium St. Nicholas is the patron saint of the young folks, and as his death is supposed to have occurred on the 6th of December, about the middle of the sixth century, it is on December 6 that St. Nicholas Day is celebrated. This day corresponds with our Christmas, but the children prepare for the gifts very differently from our children.

St. Nicholas makes his yearly trip through Belgium in a white chariot drawn by four white horses, and the children, after polishing their little wooden shoes very brightly on Christmas Eve, fill them with hay, oats and carrots for the good saint's white horses. The shoes are then placed either on a table or before the fireplace and the doors of the room are closely locked. You may be sure it is very early the next morning that the little ones unlock the doors and rush in the room. Such a scene of confusion reigns! It looks, indeed, as if the white horses had been there, for the furniture has all been turned topsy turvy, and every bit of food is gone from the little shoes. They are filled instead with toys and sweetmeats and gingerbread St. Nicholases. These images of St. Nicholas, made of gingerbread, are a very important part of the day. No feast is complete without one, and no home too humble to secure at least one. They come in all sizes and in all degrees, from tiny ones a couple of inches high, without any ornaments whatever, to the very large ones, three or four feet high, richly ornamented with colored icings and fruits and elaborately trimmed with tinsel and gold and silver paper. The white horses of St. Nicholas change drivers between St. Nicholas Day and Christmas, for on Christmas Eve they bear the Christ Child into Bohemia. It is just at twilight that the tinkling of silver bells announces the coming of the Christ Child to the watching children of Bohemia. Every door and window is then thrown wide open, and as the white chariot is whirled swiftly through the air the Christ Child throws his gifts into the hands of the children thronging doors and windows in eager expectation of his visit.

The Bambino is the Christ Child of Italy, and the Italian children are all taken to church on Christmas morning to worship the Bambino before receiving his gifts. After a mass has been said a sacred image of the Bambino is held by the priest for each child to kiss, and after this ceremony is ended the Bambino comes among the children and distributes his gifts. In Spain, where Christmas comes with roses and sunshine instead of ice and snow, the children hide their shoes and slippers among the blossoming trees and bushes on Christmas Eve, and find them filled with fruit, sugar plums and toys on Christmas morning.

In Sweden and Denmark the greatest mystery and the gayest sort of merrymaking accompanies the gift-making. The Christmas box is wrapped in numberless papers, designed to conceal its shape and size as completely as possible, and the name and address of the recipient is clearly marked upon it; then the box is intrusted to some fantastically disguised messenger, who rushes to the house, gives a resounding rap on door or window, and as it is opened flings the box in and swiftly disappears. If by any chance a door or window is open when the messenger arrives, so much the better; for then, without any preliminary warning, the box is tossed into the house apparently by unseen hands. The streets are thronged on Christmas Eve with a motley crowd. Dwarfs and giants, angels and devils, fairies and gnomes, beggars and princes, cripples on crutches, cavaliers on horseback, rush helterskelter, pellmell, jostling one another, joking and laughing, each one bent upon delivering his Christmas box in the most mysterious manner possible. A very pretty custom is taught the children of these Northern countries which it would be well for you little ones to remember—that is the old one of feeding all birds and animals at this great holiday time. The children hang sheaves of wheat on the fence and eaves of the building that the birds of the air may share the Christmas feast with them, and all the animals are given special feast at this season.

In France, the Jesus Bambin is the children's Christmas saint. The French children, as well as the Dutch, range their little shoes in front of the fireplace and find them well filled in the morning. In the country places of France, Jesus Bambin often comes in the guise of a young girl attended by angels. On her head she wears a crown of gold paper, set around with tapers, and she carries in one hand a silver bell, and a basket of sweetmeats and toys in the other.

In Austria, the coming of the Christ Child is told by some one who takes the part of the angel Gabriel. The greeting of the angel to the people who have come to meet the Christ Child is as follows: "My name is Gabriel; from heaven I come to greet you, and to tell you of the approach of the Christ Child. In my hands I bear the sceptre He has given me; on my head I wear the crown." As the angel ceases to speak a chime of silver bells announces that the Christ Child is near, and a moment later a little figure, white clad and wearing a golden crown, enters the room, carrying a basket filled with nuts, cakes and fruit.

"Down from high heaven I come
Into your hearts to dwell,"

chants the Christ Child, and then, while the little ones stand in awed silence, the Christ Child mingles among them. He asks each one if he attends church faithfully, says his prayers, and is a good, obedient child. If the answer is yes, gifts accompanied by loving words of praise are the reward from the Christ Child; but if the little one confesses to a bad year, then the angel Gabriel steps forward, and the unlucky child gets from his hands only a switch, while the Christ Child pleads with him to be a better child during the coming year.

Though Christmas is celebrated, you see, in many ways in these old lands so far away from us, still in the Old World, beyond the sea, as well as in our own, the same message, "Peace on earth, good will to men," is in every heart.—Newark Sunday Call.

New York has an area of 209,218 acres.

The Christmas Dinner

Oyster Relish.
Tomato Bisque. Croutons.
Boiled Trout, Caper Sauce.
Roast Goose, Apple Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Carrots.
Shrimp Salad.
Orange Sherbet.
Celery. Olives.
Christmas Pudding.
Coffee. Crackers and Cheese.
Nuts and Raisins.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS MADE BY BOYS AND GIRLS

A Circus Rug. (By Helen Trew, Macon, Georgia.)—A circus rug, intended for my little nephew, was made of dull green denim four feet long and two and one-half feet wide. A two-inch border of denim of a darker shade was sewed around the four sides of the rug, and five inches in from this binding was placed a one-inch band of the same dark green denim, leaving a five-inch space of the foundation material on which to place the circus procession. From story books and magazines I cut pictures of circus animals, clowns, dancing girls on horseback holding aloft circus hoops, etc., carefully traced these on gay-colored cambric, cut them out and pasted and appliqued the designs on the light denim between the two borders of darker denim, to resemble as nearly as possible a circus parade.

A Sled and Skating Sail. (By Raymond Morrison, Erie, Colorado.)—Make your runners of one-inch pine, thirty-six inches long and five inches high. Shaving and rounding off the front of the runners to a good angle, nail strips of tin on the bottom of the runners. Place them about one foot apart, and nail strips eighteen inches long across, so that three inches project on each side. Use a half-inch board two and one-half feet long for the seat, and bore two holes in this board for the rope. When completed this was a very attractive Christmas gift.

For the skating sail I used a piece of wood seven feet long. Two and one-half feet from each end I nailed an upright piece of wood one yard long. I took two pieces of canvas each one yard square, and fastened these sails to the upright masts.

A Slipper Needle Book. (By Hazel Hope, Jonesboro, Georgia.)—The two soles should be cut out of cardboard, padded with cotton and covered with pretty velvet or woolen. A cap of the velvet should be sewed on the end of one of the soles, and serves

as a pocket for the thimble or thread. A rosette of red satin ribbon is placed on the top of the cap to imitate the bow on a slipper. The heels of the two slippers should be joined at the back and finished with a ribbon, by which the slipper is hung up. The edges should be bound with white silk cord, and inside there should be three pieces of white flannel for the needles.

A Croquet Inkstand. (By Harold Jackson, New York.)—Cut a croquet ball in two a little above the centre. In the larger section bore a hole, to contain the ink well. Saw off the bottom so that it will stand firm, and attach the cover by means of a brass hinge. Draw a design and color and varnish the whole. On the top outline a monogram by little brass nails driven close together.

Handkerchief Bag. (By Olive Akins, Berkshire, New York.)—Take two large, fancy handkerchiefs and cut a circle in one about as big as a small saucer. Lay the handkerchiefs one on top of the other, and stitch them together on the borders

and brier stitch them across the corners. Cover a wooden embroidery hoop with ribbon, and attach it to the circle cut in the top handkerchief. Suspend by a ribbon sewed on opposite sides of the hoop, and finish with bows of ribbon.—Woman's Home Companion.

The African peanut is less delicate than the American as an article of food, but it yields more generously in oil and is more easily crushed.

The voice a man has been known to carry three miles through a twenty-foot trumpet.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. DR. C. W. M'CORMICK.

Theme: Prayer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A large audience gathered in the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, Sunday morning, to hear the first sermon by the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. McCormick. He was greeted by hundreds of the people at the close of the service. His morning subject was "The Ground and Scope of Christian Prayer." The text was from Ephesians 1:16-17, "Wherefore I also cease not to give thanks for you, making mention of you in my prayers." Dr. McCormick said:

Saint Paul was a man of prayer. He believed in prayer. He was fully persuaded that between himself, a persecuted and imprisoned apostle, and needy saints everywhere, there was a vital and effective relationship by way of the throne of grace. To him the question, Does God answer prayer? had no existence. Had he lived in our day he would have had little in common with those who find the chief value of prayer in the self-inspiration and self-culture which undoubtedly are among its good results. The nearest he ever came to speaking of the reflex influence of prayer was in his letter to the Philippians, where he says: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus." Here the result of prayer is subjective. It is the peace of a soul that has joyfully confided everything to the care of God, the Father. But it is not the mere relief from anxiety which follows the shifting of one's burdens to the back of another. It is the "peace of God," God's peace, the kind and measure of peace which God has, and which He imparts to His children who trust in Him, of which Jesus said, "My peace I give unto you."

The ground of Paul's confidence in prayer is his conception of God and of his own relation to God as a chosen ambassador. Back of all his theology and ethical teaching lies his own personal experience. God had touched his life and spoken directly to him. This experience was at once his point of outlook and his unfailing ground of confidence for himself and for the church.

His conception of God was that God is both transcendent and immament; above the world and in the world; not the logical concept of philosophy, nor the unknowable force of science. He was a personal God, whose eternal power and Godhead are displayed in the works of His creation; who gave law to sinful men; who upholds all things by the word of His power; who seeks to redeem the world in Christ; who works in the saints by His spirit to will and to do of His own good pleasure; and who has promised in Christ the complete restoration of all His children.

Chiefly, however, his view of God was from the standpoint of Christ as Redeemer. Here he saw the mystery, hidden through the ages, which the angels desired to look into, revealed in Christ, the unfolding of God's eternal purpose to redeem a lost world from sin. This purpose is not new. It antedates and is involved in creation. It is as strong and changeless as the nature of God Himself. Such was Paul's thought of God.

And his conception of his own relation to God and of his mission accords with this thought. He was simply God's man or as he loved to say, God's bond-servant; the least of all the saints, but called of God to declare the mystery of redemption to a perishing world. Necessity was laid upon him; the love of God constrained him; he was debtor to all men because of the great grace given unto him; he was part of God's plan, implicated from the very beginning in the eternal purpose. As such he could do nothing but obey and trust as becomes a co-worker with God.

It is not strange, therefore, that with such ideas of God and himself he should believe in prayer. It is inconceivable that he should not. Prayer in such a case is simply the confidential request of a weaker partner in a work dear to both partners. The answer is assured. Besides, God had already given His Son; what needful thing could He withhold?

Whoever prays with Paul will have no narrow or exclusive views of prayer. Listen to some of the petitions he offers. He prays that he may be prospered by the will of God to come to the Romans; for the Ephesians, that they may have the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of God, being strengthened with power through the Spirit, and having Christ constantly dwelling in their hearts that they may perfectly know God's surpassing love. He asks God to give the Philippians the spirit of wisdom and discernment and discrimination, that they may be sincere and void of offense, filled with all the fruits of righteousness. In like manner he prays that the Colossians may be filled with the knowledge of God's will in all spiritual wisdom and understanding, walk worthily, bear fruit, increasing in knowledge and power. Finally he prays that God may count the Thessalonians worthy of their high calling, and fill every desire growing out of goodness, and every work of faith full of His power.

In all of Paul's prayers we miss a familiar note. He seems to disregard the ordinary needs of life. Yet he did not really do so. He simply subordinated them and assumed that God would withhold from His children no good thing. With him God's work was everything. Surely, if he did that work faithfully, God would supply all his needs. Hence he prayed for what he thought was of highest importance. As to the rest, he was in God's care.

The great petitions of Paul's prayers are three: For a satisfying knowledge of God, a worthy life, and accordant power. These are man's great needs. Our text to-day deals chiefly with the first.

An essential prerequisite of a satisfying knowledge of God is a certain soul-preparation which God only can give. This preparation is twofold: 1. The Spirit of God recreates the spirit of man so that it becomes a spirit of wisdom. 2. In like manner it becomes a spirit of revelation.

By the term "spirit of wisdom" is meant, not merely a wise spirit, though so much is, of course, implied, but a spirit which is essentially wise even in its temper and action. Likewise the "spirit of revelation" signifies, not the revelation, or the power to make revelations, but a spirit which can receive—is susceptible to revelations. Such a spirit results partly from the removal of limitations, partly from a change in point of view, and partly from added power. Only such a spirit can see God truly or life wholly. Only heart vision is clear vision. Hence the prayer of the text, that the eyes of the heart may be enlightened. It was with the eyes of the heart that the father saw the prodigal afar off. It follows, then, since a knowledge of God involves and conditions a man's wisdom and spiritual understanding, and is essential to wholeness of vision, that the very sanity of our views of life is wrapped up in our conception of God. In the knowledge of Him all other knowledge has its beginning and interpretation.

Three great corollaries are involved in the knowledge of God for which Paul prays: 1. If God be the transcendent and immanent God of his experience, and if men come to know Him as such, the call of God to salvation and holiness is a perfect guarantee of His loving interest, and a sufficient reason for unfailing hope. In the knowledge of God, the child of God perceives the hope of his calling. 2. The riches of God's glory is in His saints, His inheritance, and the people of His possession. The nature and work of God display His valuation of a redeemed race. The saints are His cherished possession. 3. To know God as Paul knew Him in Christ Jesus is to see the very forces at work which God relies upon to save the world, and to apprehend the greatness of His power toward us who believe. To know God is to understand that all power in Heaven and in earth is at His disposal and that it is pledged to supply all the needs of His children.

Both the other subjects for which Paul prays are impossible without this knowledge of God; with it, they are possible and almost assured. The perfect walk and the perfect work would seem to be the normal outgrowth of such spiritual understanding. To know Him and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent, is, and must ever be, life eternal.

Dr. Frank Crane's Epigrams.

The truest prayers are simple silence. To feel God is to pray.

Prayer is the orientation of life; finding God, as sailors find a star.

Littleness is self-hood; greatness consists in being a vessel for the infinite.

Our sole disease is impotence. No man ever had enough vitality, enough passion. Our passion trails its flower in the slime, not because it grows too strong, but because it has not enough vigor to raise its bloom toward Heaven.

Love knows no crime, but too little love. It is the dull razor that cuts. The sickly rose plants are they that are attacked by vermin.

Impurity comes from a morbid love; when love strikes its tap root down into the infinite it purifies itself—"even as He is pure."

Half dead souls secrete poison; hardy, sunlit, out-of-door souls make honey.

Our eyes are adulteries, envies and such like, because there is a worm in the core of our souls.

My hand is lame when my soul is dry.

Work is a sort of substitute for play and law is a substitute for life; for with children it is all play and in Christ there is no law.

There are two kinds of law; as gravitation and a statute; the latter was Moses' kind, the former Jesus'. —From Sermon Preached by Dr. Frank Crane at Union Church, Worcester, Mass.

A Fresh Beginning.

An Indiana chemist has discovered a chemical process to revive gas wells, and is having great success. He has taken hold of a number of dead wells and brought on big flows again. He uses a chemical which, lowered to the bottom of the well, eats its way through the Trenton rock, dissolving and cleaning out a cement which has formed in the pores, clogging the way for the gas to pass to the well. Another charge is put down with nitroglycerine on top and shot into the rock. It is claimed the revived wells are as good as new.

How many Christians there are who need to be revived. It is not that their religious capabilities are exhausted, but that some worldly cement has shut off the communication between the heart and God. Joshua brought to the people of Israel a new chapter of spiritual power that their lives might again be opened Godward, and His grace flow freshly to them.—Baptist Teacher.

Be Bold.

Don't be a weak-kneed participant; stand boldly upon your feet.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 20.

Subject: Christmas and Its Lesson, Luke 2:8-20 — Golden Text, Luke 2:11—Commit Verses 8-10 —Commentary.

TIME.—December, B. C. 5. **PLACE.**—Bethlehem.

EXPOSITION.—I. The Shepherds Told of the Birth of Christ the Lord, 8-14. Seven hundred years before, Micah had prophesied that He that was to "be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth are from of old, from everlasting" was to come out of Bethlehem (Mic. 5:2). Note how many decrees and deeds of men, unconscious of God's purpose and prophecy, worked together to fulfill God's word and carry out His eternal plan. The Saviour of the world, the Christ, the Lord, began in a stable the life He was to close upon the cross. There was "no room" for Him in the inn. There is "no room" for Him to-day in the hearts of most men, in the home, in business, in society, in politics. The announcement of the advent of the King was made to shepherds. The shepherds proved their fitness to receive the announcement (v. 15). They were men of faith, with a deep appreciation of spiritual truth, in spite of their lowly position. They seem to have been waiting, longing, looking for the coming of the Christ (v. 16). They were faithfully attending to their lowly duties when the revelation came. It was not pleasant work, but it was their work, and while at it the angels met them (comp. Ex. 3:1, 2; Judg. 6:11, 12; 1 K. 19:19; Luke 1:8,11). The glory that shone around them was the ancient Shekinah that betokened God's presence. At a later day the disciples were to behold the glory of God in the person of Jesus Himself (Jno. 1:14; 2 Cor. 3:18; 4:6). The shepherds were "sore afraid" when they beheld this glory. The supernatural, by bringing God near, always fills the heart of sinful man with fear (Rev. 1:17; Luke 5:8; Isa. 6:5). But the angelic message at once dispelled all fear. They came to announce salvation, not judgment. They began with one of God's most frequent messages to men, "fear not." But the angels not only bade them "fear not," but brought forward the only real cure for fear, the Gospel. They brought "good tidings of great joy." The coming of Jesus the Saviour, Christ and Lord, is the best news this old, sin-cursed and Satan-governed world ever heard. It was a strange place to be sent to seek a king—a barn. And it was a strange sign to mark "a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord"—"babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, and lying in a manger." The world receives this wonderful proclamation to this day with indifference, but the heavenly army received it with exultant shouts of praise to God. Well they might! The word "suddenly" shows that they could hardly restrain themselves until the message was fully delivered. They all but interrupted their spokesman's proclamation with their glad chorus. There was to be a twofold result of the Saviour's birth—"glory to God in the highest," "on earth peace among men of His good pleasure."

II. The Shepherds Hastening to Find the Christ, 15, 16. The shepherds, though humble and illiterate, were wise men. They showed it by believing God's word and going to see for themselves the glorious truth that had been proclaimed to them. Of the truth of what had been told them they had not a doubt. They spoke of it as "this thing (or word) which is come to pass." Wise and happy the man who when God tells him anything counts it done (Luke 1:45; Jno. 20:29). They knew it was so because the Lord had made it known. That is faith (Heb. 11:1, R. V.; see context). They did not "go" to test the truth of the word of God, but to "see" what they already fully believed. When God makes any great fact or truth known to us we should at once believe it and then "go and see this word which the Lord hath made known to us," i. e., enter into it experimentally. Note the eagerness and whole-heartedness of these shepherd-saints, "they came with haste." Surely they will rise up in the judgment against our cold-hearted slowness in appropriating the fullness of blessings that God makes known to us. "They came with haste" to find the Christ, but to-day men will scarce come at all; and, if they do come, it is with such reluctance that they must be urged and reasoned with and plead with and almost pulled to the Saviour's feet. These shepherds were rare souls. They found it all just as God said it would be (v. 16; cf. v. 20; ch. 19:32; Acts 27:25). Therein a "babe lying in the manger" they gazed upon the One who was to be the Christ of God and Saviour of the world.

III. The Shepherds Witnessing For the Christ They Had Found, 17-20. They did not keep to themselves the good news. They told only that "which was spoken to them." Christ was the whole subject of their testimony. Their testimony awakened little besides wonder with most. Mary "kept" in her heart and "pondered" all these wonderful revelations. That is the way to deal with God's word. The shepherds were true and wise men. They did not lose their heads. They went back to their humble toil. But they went back in a new spirit, "glorifying and praising God."

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

General Worthington Stricken.

Washington, D. C.—General Henry G. Worthington, a former member of Congress from Nevada, the only living pallbearer at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln, was stricken with apoplexy and fell heavily on the floor of the House. He was taken to his home in this city in a critical condition.

Poison in Priest's Cup.

Youngstown, Ohio.—It is now believed that an effort was made to kill the Rev. Louis Lops, of St. Rocchus' Catholic Church, by placing strychnine in his communion cup. During the afternoon the priest hovered between life and death.

Bill He Spoke For Passed.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, asked the House to pass a bill transferring 6000 books from the Treasury Department to the Life Saving Corps. He had started an impassioned speech for the poor life savers when he was interrupted by the Speaker. "The clerk informs me that the bill to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania is addressing himself was passed by the House on April 30," said Uncle Joe. The House roared and Mr. Bates grew very red.

James J. Storrow For Harvard.

Boston.—James J. Storrow has been elected head of Harvard University, to succeed Dr. Eliot. Mr. Storrow is chairman of the Boston School Board and a close personal friend of Dr. Eliot.

New Cotton Mill For Lawrence.

Boston.—At a special meeting of the Everett Cotton Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., held here, the stockholders voted to double the capital stock of $700,000 for the construction of a new mill.

State Grange For Prohibition.

Columbus, Ohio.—Resolutions calling for State prohibition were adopted amid a storm of applause at the meeting of the Ohio State Grange.

Professor Wolcott Gibbs Dead.

Newport, R. I.—Professor Wolcott Gibbs, the senior member of the Harvard University faculty, died at his home here after a lingering illness.

Proposed to This Millionaire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Levi Marrick Stewart, a millionaire bachelor, celebrating his eighty-first birthday, became reminiscent. "Many people," he said, "think it an achievement to have lived eighty-one years. I do not consider it so. Many people think it strange that I have lived all this time and never married. I do not think that is strange, either. I have had more than a hundred proposals of marriage, but I have never felt called upon to accept any of them."

Military Funeral For Rear-Admiral.

Washington, D. C.—With full military ceremonies the body of Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Norfolk and Southern Foreclosed.

Norfolk, Va.—Default having occurred in the interest on bonds of the Norfolk and Southern Railway, the Trust Company of America, trustee, which brought the original receivership suit, filed a bill of foreclosure, and Judge Waddill reappointed Thos. Fitzgerald, H. M. Kerr and H. K. Wolcott as receivers for the property.

BY CABLE.

World's Fair to Open Canal.

Panama.—Steps are being taken to celebate the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. It is proposed to hold a world's fair here. Many prominent men on the Isthmus have indorsed the idea.

Postoffice Opens Wireless.

London.—The first postoffice wireless station in England was opened by Postmaster-General Buxton. It is situated at Bolthead, on the Devonshire coast, and is intended, primarily, for communication with ships at sea. Mr. Buxton, in a speech at the opening, intimated that series of similar offices would be scattered throughout the United Kingdom.

England Revokes Patent.

London.—The first revocation of a foreign patent in Great Britain under the recent law occurred when one held by a Belgian for making tiles was cancelled on the ground that there was no valid reason for the manufacture of the tile not being prosecuted in Great Britain instead of Belgium.

Won't Have Women Voting.

London.—The House of Lords decided that women graduates of the Scottish universities are not entitled to vote for the university Member of Parliament. This decision follows representations made to the Lord Chancellor in November by Miss Chrystal MacMillan and Miss Frances Simpson, graduates of St. Andrews and Edinburgh universities respectively. The two ladies are masters of arts, and they argued that women who had gone through a university course and taken the qualifying degree are entitled to vote.

WORLD-WIDE TRUST IN POWDER SHOWN

International Agreement to Control Markets For Ten Years.

HEARING AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Division of Territory Was Made and Competition For Government Contracts Was Eliminated—Testimony of President Lent.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The most startling bit of evidence yet brought out in the Powder Trust investigation was disclosed in the shape of an international agreement to control the world's supply of powder and to regulate prices. The discovery may force the Government to take up the manufacture of its own powder.

The agreement, which was given in evidence at the Powder Trust hearing before Commissioner Mahaffy, was obtained from President Almon Lent, of the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland, formerly a part of the Trust. Lent also produced a scrap book containing the secret minutes of the Gun Powder Trade Association, formed in 1872.

The agreement was signed in 1897 and provided that it should continue in force for ten years and afterward until such time as the companies saw fit to revise it. President Lent said his company withdrew at the expiration of the ten years. He also intimated that the agreement ceased then so far as all the other companies were concerned, according to his information.

The agreement fixed the price of detonator powder, black powder and smokeless military powder. Manufacturers in this country and abroad agreed to parcel out among them the world as their market.

The European concerns agreed to stay out of the American territory and even to refrain from completing a plant already begun in New Jersey. The American companies agreed not to build in Europe. The companies agreed that when an American company received inquiries from foreign Governments for prices on powder, it should first inquire what price European companies charged before it made a sale. It was also bound not to undersell. The same rule held when the American Government made such an inquiry of European factories.

South America was given to the American concerns as their territory. British Columbia was common territory. The Domonion of Canada was free territory, where both competed. The same provision in regard to Government orders ruled in these territories. All Europe and Asia belonged to the European companies.

A chairman was appointed for each factory in the agreement, and these chairmen were to fix basic prices, such as magazine and storage charges. These chairmen were to fix the selling price.

Lent was accompanied by officers of his company and many attorneys.

DR. BIRDSONG KILLS RIVAL.

Slays Dr. Pitts, Who Had Complained of His Boisterous Conduct.

Hazelhurst, Miss.—Dr. A. B. Pitts was shot and killed in his office by Dr. T. J. Birdsong, a rival practitioner, who had an office across the hall in the same building. Dr. Pitts had notified the owner of the building that on account of Dr. Birdsong's boisterous conduct when intoxicated and because of the companions he brought to his office, which interfered with visitors to Dr. Pitts' office, one or the other would have to move.

The landlord laid the complaint before Birdsong, who called on Pitts. A quarrel followed. Will Sumrall, a negro porter, the only witness of the tragedy, says that after the quarrel Birdsong came out of his office remarking to Pitts:

"It seems like you are trying to run the whole thing up here."

Pitts replied: "No, I only am running my end of it."

Birdsong walked down the hall a few steps, returned with a pistol in his hand, forced his way into Dr. Pitts' office, and fired several shots at him, killing him instantly.

MRS. CHESEBROUGH A SUICIDE.

Wife of Yacht Designer Fires Two Bullets Into Brain Before Mirror.

Providence, R. I.—Mrs. Emma Russell Chesebrough, wife of Albert S. Chesebrough, the yacht designer, and a sister of Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, stood before a mirror in her home at Bristol and fired two shots into her brain. She lived only a few minutes. Melancholia superinduced by insomnia is given as the cause of the deed.

Mrs. Chesebrough was born in Bristol thirty-nine years ago. She was a daughter of the late Judge Jonathan Russell Bullock, who was Lientenant-Governor of Rhode Island 1860-61 and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court 1862-64.

Ptomaine Poisoning Kills Two.

Two members of the family of George Vanhorn, of Menden Hall, Chester County, Pa., are dead and three others are ill as the result of ptomaine poisoning caused by sausage procured from a local grocery store. John Vanhorn, eight years old, and his sister, Mabel, sixteen years old, passed away. Both suffered intense agony.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 16, 1908.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Sarah Long is on the sick list.

We are having mild winter weather now.

Butchering season is about over in this section.

Have you read Mr. Hicks interesting letter in the ITEM?

W. L. Swope the past couple weeks has suffered with carbuncles.

Mr. Ralston has been kept very busy shoeing horses the last few days.

The shooting match at Hays Taylor's passed off very satisfactory Dec. 12th.

Our assessor, W. L. Wright, was around making the necessary changes.

Quite a number from our valley attended State Grange in Altoona last week.

Mrs. I. C. Pheasant has some imported poultry. She is an up-to-date poultry raiser.

There will be Sunday school entertainments in the M. E. church at Calvin and in old Harmony at Meadowvale.

A little son of Wilson Houck had the misfortune to cut his foot recently. At last report he was getting along very nicely.

Thomas and John Mansbarger, with their families, have moved to the farm of their father, Daniel Mansbarger. They have a contract for chopping logs there.

In our valley we think some of Peter Tumbledown Brothers live. In passing along we see machinery from a shovel plow to the self-binder sitting out in the fields.

H. H. Bumgardner has the water piped into the kitchen, which certainly will be a pleasure to his wife who has not walked for twenty-seven years. She now can get to the fountain for a fresh drink.

On December 12th about forty friends and neighbors of Mrs. Bell Roland gathered at her home to celebrate her 58th birthday. A very pleasant time was spent. All partook of dinner with a relish and we presume as many fragments were taken up as when the five thousand were fed. Mrs. Roland was the recipient of many useful presents.

LATTA GROVE.

Jack Dell visited his friend Milton Stever Saturday night.

H. B. Dell and sister Malva visited R. C. Smith's family Sunday.

Denver Smith assisted H. B. Dell cut wood the first of the week.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has gone to spend the winter with relatives in Springfield.

Fred Hawn and Miss Pearl Querry, of Cassville, visited at Isaac Bowman's Saturday.

Mrs. Ephraim Black was taken last week to the Roaring Springs Sanitarium for treatment.

J. W. Kane passed through here on Tuesday morning enroute to Huntingdon to attend court.

Messrs. Loyd Dell, L. R. Bowman and G. D. Lynn assisted Albert Querry, of Beech Run, with his butchering last Saturday.

Mrs. Catharine Wright, of Smith valley, is visiting relatives at Beech Run and attending a meeting held by Rev. Norris of the Dunkard church.

The revival meeting at Bowman's chapel still continues to be very interesting. There has been more than a score of conversions and on Sunday eighteen persons united with the church on probation.

TODD.

Miss Grace Cornelius is spending some time with friends in the valley.

G. W. McClain has gone to Altoona to spend some time with his children.

Mrs. Thomas Stapleton and Miss Putt, of Saxton, called on friends here over Sunday.

Mrs. Monroe Miller had another very bad spell last week, but is slightly improved at this writing.

Amos Evans and wife, Mrs. I. C. Horton, Misses Olive Evans and May Keith and E. H. Heeter and wife, of Trough Creek Grange, attended State Grange in Altoona last week.

The young ladies of the Mapleton high school has formed a club known as the F. O. M. of M. (future old maids of Mapleton), and for several weeks past have been holding secret meetings weekly. The meeting Friday evening was held at the home of Miss Cora Coder in Union township, but owing to the dangerous road the girls were obliged to invite the boys of their school to accompany them. The boys generously accepted the invitation and the party was such an enjoyable one that we fear the F. O. M. of M. club will be disbanded. Those who composed the evening party were Misses Josephine Himes, Bertha Wise, Olive Morgan, Edith Dell, Ethel Wood, Margaret Hicks and Helen Eynon. The last named lady being from Altoona and was the house guest of Miss Hicks. The gentlemen were John Seilhamer, Harold Spangler, Ernest Miller, Reed Wood, Walter Andrews and Vernon Neice.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

For 1909, ready Nov. 15, 1908, best ever sent out, beautiful covers in colors, fine portrait of Prof. Hicks in colors, all the old features and several new ones in the book. The best astronomical year book and the only one containing the original "Hicks Weather Forecasts." By mail 35c. on news stand 30c. One copy free with Word and Works, the best $1 Monthly in America. Discounts on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted. WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo. Every citizen owes it to himself, to his fellows and to Prof. Hicks to possess the "Hicks"

New Special Delivery Stamp.

A dispatch from Washington dated December 13th, says: The new ten cent special delivery stamp will be placed on sale on Monday. This stamp has been made with the idea of having it absolutely distinctive from the current stamp, and in the design have been incorporated emblems of peace and dispatch typified by the olive branch and the cap of Mercury.

The last congress passed an act providing that when there was attached to any letter or package of mail matter ten cents worth of stamps of any denomination with the words "special delivery" written or printed on the envelope or covering in addition to the postage required for ordinary delivery, the article should be handled as though it bore the regular special delivery stamp.

The issuing of a new special delivery stamp will call the attention of the public to the fact that the department is opposed to discontinuing its use, as such a stamp is advantageous to postal employes in expediting the delivery of mail, in that it insures the instant recognition of special delivery mail.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has begun to put some of the engines stored for the past few months into service. Within the past few days twenty-four of the couple of hundred locomotives stored away in the Juniata shop yard have been taken out and put into service. This follows the taking out of storage of a number of engines at Harrisburg and it is likely that before many more weeks pass by the other stored locomotives will be put into service.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 20, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Why was the King born?—John xviii, 33-37. A Christmas meeting.

The Christmas season has returned, and naturally devout minds turn to Bethlehem, and in our churches and other places of religious worship and study the subjects selected have to do with some phase of Christ's birth. The subject suggested for our study is an interesting and important one. Why was the King born? When we turn our thoughts to the birth of Christ we usually think of its humbleness, and yet, while He was born amid lowly surroundings, He was nevertheless a King. He was King of heaven and King of the earth and came into the world as the King of the Jews. The wise men of the east when they arrived at Jerusalem asked, "Where is He that was born King of the Jews?" When Pilate pressed the question upon Him He did not deny His kingship, but acknowledged it when He declared, "My kingdom is not of this world." Having a kingdom, He must have been a King. He further proceeds to answer the question before us: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world that I should bear witness of the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth My voice."

Christ, the King, was born to bear witness of the truth. The transition of Christ from kingship to witness bearing is a striking one. It seems to indicate that His kingship lay in His witness bearing. His kingdom was not temporal, but spiritual. The purpose of His coming was not to teach men the true way of conducting governments, but the eternal truths of God concerning spiritual things—yea, to reveal truth in Himself—for He said on another occasion, "I am the way, the truth and the life." Being at the head of those who were to receive the truth taught by Him, He was a King in this spiritual realm, and the very purpose of His kingship was to make known by precept and example the great truths of God to man. For this purpose He left His throne in heaven and came to earth, being born as a man that He might the better perform His great mission. Well may the world therefore rejoice upon the anniversary of His birth.

But merely to witness to the truth was not the cause of the King's coming. Through witnessing to the truth He was to call to Him all who were of the truth, all who desired spiritual truth, that He might set them free from error and from bondage to sin. "The truth shall make them free." Have we accepted the kingship of Christ? Is He to us the truth, and have we found spiritual liberty and freedom in Him and His teachings? If not, "seek and ye shall find."

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. iii, 15; Isa. ix, 6, 7; xi, 1-9; Matt. ii, 1-12; Luke ii, 1-14; xi, 1-9; xv, 1-10; John iii, 16; xvii, 17; II Tim iii, 15-17.

LOST—Lamp off baby buggy, somewhere on the streets of Mapleton, Tuesday. Reward if returned to ITEM office.

FOR SALE—12 Head of good young mules; will sell cheap. Call on H. O. ANDREWS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

NOTICE—Having this date purchased of the owner all the personal property in, about and belonging to the Hotel Clairndon, I have left the same in the hotel for use therein. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said personal property.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Henderson Township, Nov. 28, 1908.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

621 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection, Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS.
Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Central Banking Co

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Would You Throw Away $1,000 ?

The man who could save and bank $5 per month and doesn't do it is throwing away $60 per year—the gross earning power of $1,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

NEW POST CARDS

In Great Variety at

THE ITEM STATIONERY DEP'T.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Christmas Buying Goes Merrily On

AS THE GREAT DAY DRAWS NEARER.

Do not put off your buying till the last minute. If you are buying, come here first. The variety and immense size of our stocks offer such opportunities as to make your shopping easy. Your perplexities will fade away before you need it.

The Whole Store Is Suggestive of the Holiday Spirit

with its dress of RED and GREEN. It's like a taste of the day itself just to walk through the store.

COATS & SUITS

The prolonged warm weather brings us to this time with too many coats. We have reduced practically the whole stock of Ladies' and Misses Coats so that you can save from $2 to $10 per garment, averaging about 25 per cent. just when you need them. As handsome garments as we have ever shown are in the line.

Many of our Finest Suits are included in the reductions.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

APPROPRIATE

Christmas Gifts

At Parker's on Main Street

Some that you will find here:

CANDY	NUTS	TOYS
Handkerchiefs	LAMPS	DOLLS

Nickel-plated Coffee and Tea Pots,
Various kinds of Shawls, Combs, etc.
Decorated Dishes, Glassware, Blankets.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS:
Heinz's Sweet Pickles & Mince Meat—Fresh.

A. M. PARKER,
ODD FELLOWS' BLDG., MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,

Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.